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New Zealand Tests Money Control Plan

Drastic action laid to decline of funds in Dominion banks, due to heavy imports.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WANGANUI, New Zealand—New Zealand again made history when it embarked upon the experiment of exchange control, the first British Dominion to do so. Exchange control seeks to keep the value of a country's currency on a stable basis in the world's exchange markets.

The immediate reason for this drastic step by New Zealand is the decline in the London funds of the Reserve Bank and the Trading Banks, New Zealand being on the sterling standard; that is to say, that New Zealand banknotes have been convertible into sterling at £125 New Zealand to £100 sterling, practically at will. This convertibility has been withdrawn and now is permissible only with the consent of the Government.

The London funds of the Reserve Bank of New Zealand declined from £19,303,000 in 1937 to £17,271,000 by June, 1938; from then on, however, a veritable landslide occurred, for by Nov. 28, just before the control was imposed, they had dwindled to £4,828,300, and on Dec. 5 they had sunk to as low as £4,200,856.

This drain away of capital is to be attributed first to a heavy importation of goods and, second, to a flight of capital. The heavy importations have been the result of the large-scale expenditure by the Government on Public Works, and the all-round higher rate of wages paid, plus the shorter working week, thus putting up local costs of manufacture so that it became difficult to compete with imported goods.

Big Decline in Export Value

Lower prices for butter by about 10s. per cwt. as against a year ago have added to the difficulties of the situation by bringing about a decline in exports from £58,187,000 for the 10 months of 1937 to £50,262,000 for 1938. Imports, however, hardly fell.

Higher company taxation gave the outflow of capital an added impetus, while once-prosperous companies revealed declining profits and even losses This in what might be termed "good times"!

The situation became so acute that action was forced on the Government, although it delayed as long as possible in order to give the situation time to rectify itself if that was going to happen. It then enforced control, but so speedily was this done that now there is no machinery in existence to deal with the operations of exchange control. Trade is, therefore, at a standstill until the financing of imports is arranged for.

Exchange control. Michael J. Savage, the Prime Minister, has claimed, is part of the Government's plan to insulate New Zealand from the fluctuations in the trade cycle which occur in the world, but this statement is regarded as an effort to make a virtue out of necessity. It is pointed out that if it were part and parcel of a well-thought-out plan the machinery for its implementation would exist today.

Living Beyond Income

Despite the difficulties of operation, the irksome delays of trade involved, and the risks of interfering with trade connections overseas, exchange control does not touch the Dominion's fundamental weakness. The Dominion is living beyond its income and is growing poorer in consequence. Exchange control without a reduction in internal costs will not mend the situation, and without the enforcement of internal adjustments control may permit the false situation to continue for a time, in which case the crisis will be more acute when it can no longer be avoided.

When Sir Otto Niemeyer, Bank of England expert, recommended that a Central Bank be set up in New Zealand he stressed the necessity of keeping it free from political control, asserting that if this could

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In the Boston Section:

Chamber of Commerce hopes soon to announce acceptance of plan for cut in round-trip fares to bring World's Fair visitors to New England.

Plan to reduce wages of employees of Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad called unwarranted.

and News From All New England in the

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New Radio Method Eliminates Static

Wide World

Will It Revolutionize Radio?

Top: Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, Professor of Electrical Engineering, Columbia University, inventor of the new radiocasting method that eliminates static.

Bottom: Major Armstrong's radio station near George Washington Bridge, New York, operating on his new ultra short radio wave.

Demonstration of device shows high fidelity of reproduction—Present sets can be adapted.

By Albert D. Hughes

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 20—Radio reception free from man-made or natural static—radio with a tone quality of surpassing fidelity to music and speech—is on the brink of commercial development as the result of a new method of radiocasting by Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong, inventor of the familiar superheterodyne circuit, used in most sets today.

A peep into radio's "new room" of radiocasting in which ultra-high frequencies will not only eliminate the static noises but also attain new standards of reproduction was given to members of the Connecticut Valley Chapter of the Institute of Radio Engineers here last night. Major Armstrong, inventor of the new system, gave his first public demonstration at the General Electric plant.

Under the worst electrical interference conditions that could be found by the Bridgeport plant officials, the assembled engineers and guests heard high quality recordings, a program of live talent featuring the violin and piano, and various sounds demonstrating the fidelity of the Armstrong method of radiocasting, ranging from the sounds of bells, pouring water, the flare of a match and the tearing of paper, radiocast from the "KDKA" of this new radio spectrum; W2XMN, Major Armstrong's pioneer station, using his "frequency modulation" system, is at Alpine, N. J., on the Palisades of the Hudson River.

May Obviate Telephone Relay

Additional possibilities of the "frequency modulation method of radiocasting whereby networks of radio stations in the future may be tied together by radio links rather than by telephone lines were shown when a program was relayed from Yonkers, N. Y., using the new method of radiocasting, across the river to the Alpine transmitter where it was picked up and relayed by Alpine to Bridgeport.

A battery of six General Electric radio sets developed to receive the Armstrong type of radiocasting was connected to relay the Alpine program to the audience. Obviously the art has developed rapidly since 1936 when Major Armstrong first tested his frequency modulation method of radiocasting. Queried as to whether he thought his method might supersede present medium-wave radiocasting, Major Armstrong genially retorted, "Which method do you like the best?" Quite obviously many of the engineers present agreed that the Armstrong method was markedly superior.

According to Major Armstrong his new methods developed from a simple ambition to eliminate static from radiocast reception. One of the offshoots of his search was the invention of the familiar superheterodyne circuit which a majority of radio sets use today. When he first presented his new system in 1936 a mistaken impression arose that his method was elaborate and costly. Pictures of an elaborate "haywire" set that he had thrown together to test all sorts of problems were partly responsible, he said. Actually Major Armstrong promised a six-tube set which will reproduce all the fidelities of his new system with ample volume for home use. The sets developed by G. E., and used last night had 11 tubes.

Present Sets Adaptable

Major Armstrong's system will not outmode present day radio sets. By placing a special circuit in the radio set to "detect" the type of transmission sent out by the Alpine station a radio set will be able to respond to the present and new type of radiocasting.

As the new system develops, Major Armstrong said, the new sets will be built to receive both his method and the present day method of radiocasting. Major Armstrong would not be quoted on the television possibilities of his system though it is apparent that his methods may be used at least for the sound por-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

New York Shelves Boss Rule For Reform Endorsed at Polls

Rebirth of the Cities

Second of five articles on the Current Progress of Municipal Reform

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—This City presents to the other large cities of the United States the case of a reform Administration which has displaced the spoils system, maintained itself in office against the first counterattack at the polls, and is now systematically dismantling the remnants of the machine by which spoils would seek to regain power.

After a long history of reforms which shortly spent their force and were overthrown, New York City is at least well advanced on the road to a reform which conceivably can defend itself and survive.

Specifically, as well as leaving to Tammany Hall only a few political plums, the accomplishments of the new regime are many and varied. The City's finances have been taken from the "red" and placed on the "black" side of the ledger with the applause and renewed confidence of the business community in the City Government; the criminal-political alliance, long publicized, has been smashed, and civil service has advanced far under the rule of the Fiorello H. La Guardia Mayoralty, which has been cleaning house and doing an impressive job of it.

The overwhelming success of the present municipal reform movement in New York City, compared with other reform movements here, is due in large part to the wide public appeal made by it to the imaginations of all citizens of the "wonder city," Joseph D. McGoldrick, City Comptroller, said in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor.

"Previous reform efforts have been 'goody goody,'" Mr. McGoldrick, formerly a Professor of Government at Columbia University and widely recognized as a leader in civic reform, said. "That is, they have come from a particular point of view. Here is a reform movement that has a liberal tone—not reform just for the sake of civic purity and truth and a sense of economy. This re-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Boy Saw Television Clearly; As Expert Today He Pushes On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Long, long after the monopoly committee had finished asking questions yesterday of Philo T. Farnsworth, Vice-President of the Farnsworth Television Corporation, a group of ordinarily blasé newspapermen sat on the tops of desks and tables in the otherwise deserted Senate caucus room and chatted with him on visions of what lies immediately ahead in America's amazing next chapter in research science. Mr. Farnsworth sees television established 10 years hence as firmly as radio is today, and says that the Radio Corporation of America is planning to market receiving sets in April retailing for as low as $125. By the end of this year, he believes, the television committee of the Radio Manufacturers Association will apply to the Federal Communications Commission for authority to start regular program broadcasts.

Offhand, Mr. Farnsworth is a nonspectacular looking man, whose age is a little hard to determine, though it is actually 31 or 32. He speaks in a careful, grave sort of way that only occasionally, unless you have heard his background explained to the temporary National Economic Committee, gives a hint of the imaginative fires burning within. For this young man is one of the world's leading authorities on television. He made his first great conceptual generalization on television theory while in knee-pants, aged 13. That idea is the basis today for the practical application to television of the technique by which images are flashed from a machine that has no moving parts whatever. It is the so-called electronic television system; the method which uses a tube for electrically

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Finland's Honesty Rewarded

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20 (AP)—Finland's payments of its war debts to the United States so impressed Mrs. Malcolm McCleod that she has announced she would donate a library of English literature to the Finnish people.

Mrs. MacLeod, wife of the head of Carnegie Institute of Technology's English Department, said that because Finland was the only nation to pay its debts, she is collecting the books "as a mark of appreciation from the American people."

"We are all impressed by the way in which Finland met its debts, and I want to do my bit," she said.

For ten years, Mrs. MacLeod has supplied literature to needy institutions in Egypt, Palestine, India, Korea, the Virgin Islands, Alaska, Labrador and South Greenland.

Guam Grows In Bargaining Value to U. S.

Plans sent to Congress seen as providing a basis for negotiations with Japan.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—President Roosevelt admitted this morning, after persistent questioning at his press conference, that he favors the pending bill authorizing the beginning of construction of naval base facilities at Guam. But he emphasized that the bill only calls for an authorization, not an appropriation, and that only $5,000,000 is involved.

Something might happen within a few months, the President said, which would render it unnecessary to begin construction on any part of the Hepburn program for naval bases. By implication, therefore, he supported the theory that the Guam fortification plans are part of the general diplomatic approach to Japan, and may presage serious and fundamental conferences between Tokyo and Washington. That view was applauded at the White House yesterday by the President's Secretary, Stephen T. Early.

Other Developments

Other developments include:

Introduction of bills to authorize a $32,000,000 program of "educational orders" by the War Department to prepare factories for war orders in case of an emergency.

Testimony by Brig. Gen. George J. Marshall, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, that adequate defense of the American coast line against possible air attack requires establishment of 34 mobile anti-aircraft regiments to supplement fixed anti-aircraft defenses. This means organizing 19 new such regiments since there are now five in the regular Army and 10 in the National Guard.

Roosevelt Hard Pressed

President Roosevelt had a difficult time at his press conference today, between three fires. First, there was the Administration's evident desire to make an impression on Japan with the Guam proposal; second, there was the definite possibility that Congress might take fright at such a commitment in the West Pacific; finally, there were the urgent reporters, anxious to find out exactly where the President stands, after a lecture he read them on Jan. 17 in apparent denial of the Guam story.

Hence, when pressed, he resorted to a long explanation of the difference between an authorization—which Congress may never turn into actual construction—and an appropriation. He emphasized, therefore, that work on the Guam project might never begin. An authorization was, he said, a pious hope or a New Year's resolution.

Not content with this, reporters asked the President flatly whether he was for the Guam authorization. He first said he was not, implying the question to mean full and complete construction of a naval base, and then agreed that he did favor the $5,000,000 plan as now contained in the Vinson bill.

Hepburn Program

The situation, the President said, was that the Hepburn Committee describes an ambitious program, costing perhaps $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 over a term of years. The

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Hitler Drops Bank Pilot; Funk Supplants Schacht

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Hjalmar Schacht
Former Reichsbank President will continue as Reichsminister with special tasks assigned.

Dr. Walther Funk
New Reichsbank President will also retain his post as Reichs Minister of Economics.

Talks on Jewish relief halted by sudden move to unite all economic activities of State.

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler today removed Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, veteran financial chief, from the Presidency of Germany's Reichsbank in a sudden stroke, followed swiftly by the halting of negotiations for the removal of several hundred thousand Jews from Germany.

George Rublee, American head of the Intergovernmental Refugee Committee, who had been conferring here with Dr. Schacht on the Jewish transfer problem since Jan. 10, was notified officially that the discussions would not continue.

Reichsführer Hitler replaced Dr. Schacht by Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics, who will retain this post.

Dr. Schacht, who had been in the Cabinet as Minister Without Portfolio, was retained in the Cabinet with unnamed "special duties."

By the change the Reichsführer thrust the great Reichsbank, which under Dr. Schacht had retained comparative independence, more completely under control of the National Socialist Party.

Specific Tasks Assigned

Just at breakfast time Dr. Funk received a letter from Herr Hitler's new Chancellery Office giving him three specific tasks.

The most important of these was Herr Hitler's request that he transform the Schacht-controlled institution "into a German Bank of Issue unconditionally subjected to the sovereignty of the state in conformity with National Socialist principles."

The other two tasks given Dr. Funk—now Field Marshal Hermann Göring's right-hand man as director of the Four-Year Plan—were:

To safeguard the "absolute stability of wages and prices and thereby continue to maintain the value of the mark."

To "enlarge the capital market for private needs."

The Reichsbank under the Dawes plan was made into a semi-independent organization with foreign shareholders. Although foreign influence was eliminated by the decree of Feb. 10, 1937, Dr. Schacht ran the bank as his own bastion, and often was in conflict with National Socialists over their huge expenditures and purposes for which the money went.

Complete Union Required

The official interpretation of the Chancellor's move was that the "huge tasks of the Four-Year Plan demand complete unity of financial and economic direction."

Officials insisted that no differences of opinion among Dr. Schacht, Marshal Göring and Dr. Funk figured in the change. They said Dr. Schacht's handling of the Jewish emigration problem and his known disagreement with anti-Semitic violence likewise were irrelevant.

The National Socialization of the Reichsbank means the elimination of a conservative control which, with the exception of three years, has been maintained over the Central Bank since 1923. Several conservative bank directors, however, still remained and financial circles watched closely to see whether they would resign.

From a foreign trade viewpoint Dr. Funk's appointment will have little direct effect because Dr. Schacht has had nothing to do with the trade policy since 1937. Financial circles said, however, that if the conservative bank directors resigned this would indicate a complete change in the financial policy.

The stock market turned slightly stronger after Dr. Schacht's elimination. Professional dealers said his withdrawal indicated a freer money policy and if further changes took place a boom in the market would result.

Sudden Shift in Policy

The sudden change came just one day after Herr Hitler's personal press representative, Dr. Otto Dietrich, vehemently denied reports that Cabinet changes were contemplated.

Dr. Funk was appointed head of the Reichsbank for four years He became Minister of Economics Nov. 26, 1937, a month after Dr. Schacht gave up the post to devote his full time to the Reichsbank. Dr. Funk rose from a newspaper economics writer to head the Economics Ministry. From 1932 until 1933 he was a member of the National Socialist Reichstag faction. Since 1931 he had served as chief economic adviser to Herr Hitler.

After Herr Hitler's ascent to power Dr. Funk became Germany's press chief directly responsible to Herr Hitler. He also took a hand in setting up the National Socialist propaganda machine, acting as right-hand man of Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels.

Dr. Funk favors a stable currency at all costs. To accomplish this he advocates the subjugation of the needs of the people to those of the State. He is Germany's most ardent defender of the barter system of foreign trade.

Text of Hitler letters; new refugee conversations sought; Schacht's role in German economy: Page 5.

Peace Action in Asia Urged To Britain, France, and U. S.

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 20 (AP)—Wang Chung-hui, China's Foreign Minister, today suggested that the time had come for the United States, Britain, and France to take concerted action in an effort to restore peace in the Far East, where Japan and China have been fighting since July 7, 1937.

In an interview, Mr. Wang said: "Now that strong notes have been sent to Japan, the most important thing is to take concrete steps, with other powers interested in the Orient, to propose formally to Japan at least a procedure of settlement, if not the very terms which are deemed fair and equitable to all in settlement of the Far Eastern question."

Mr. Wang, Yale graduate and Former Justice of the Permanent Court of International Justice, referred to notes delivered to the Tokyo Government by the United States, Britain, and France, respectively on Dec. 31, Jan. 14 and 19.

In those notes the western democracies similarly affirmed their opposition of the "new order" Japan has announced its intention of imposing on China by conquest and their refusal to accept changes wrought in China's status and their interests there by force.

The Foreign Minister declared that any peace terms must be based on the 1922 Washington Treaty in which nine powers, including Japan, the United States, Britain, France, and China, pledged themselves to respect China's independence and territorial integrity and the principle of the "open door" for trade there.

Mr. Wang emphasized particularly that China's freedom and territorial integrity must be the basis of any peace.

He asserted that Britain's note to Japan was "an historical document which the Japanese know was not hastily drafted and which they know they must take seriously."

[The British note said: "His Majesty's Government desire to make it clear that they are not prepared to recognize changes . . . brought about by force. They intend to adhere to the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty and cannot agree to unilateral modification of its terms."]

The Foreign Minister expressed hope that the French Government would extend full facilities for the transportation of munitions for China across its territory—French Indo-China—in accordance with resolutions adopted by the League of Nations and a 1930 convention of Nanking regulating border relations of China and Indo-China.

[The French-owned railway from Hanoi into the Chinese southwestern Province of Yunnan has been one supply line for the Chinese armies. Japan has protested against shipment of war supplies by this route and threatened reprisals. At times France has interfered with such movement, but at Geneva today China's delegate said a few League "members have tried to fulfill their obligations"—an apparent reference to transit of Chinese war supplies through Indo-China and British Burma.

[Wang Chung-hui has been Foreign Minister in the Government headed by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek since Feb. 3, 1937.]

China's ruling party meets; Japanese Diet confronted by bloc of democratic powers; League condemns air raids: Page 4.

This Changing World

The Budget—Question of How High the Public Debt Can Be Pushed Without a Strain on the Economic System—A Psychological Answer

By H. B. Elliston

One of the most treacherous among the unanswerable questions—and their total is legion—that comes to this column is: How much debt do you think the Federal Government can stand? After every budget message, I get it. There was more than usual questioning after the more than usual astronomy of the last estimates. Inquiring readers, I am sure, do not mean to trip me up. Most of the letters are couched in quite unsophisticated language, and the query, obviously, is framed in simple innocence.

Yet the question is a trap for the unwary, not to say a poser for the student. I didn't realize the dimensions of the trap till I had scratched my head to splinters. Then I discovered that the question is somewhat in the same category as: Have you stopped beating your wife? You simply cannot reply explicitly because of the fear of giving a wrong impression. If one names a figure higher than the existing debt, then the reader is apt to think that one is all for raising the debt to that figure. The political implications can't be squeezed out of any statistical response.

As a matter of fact, the question is not only inadvisable to answer in figures; it is mathematically impossible to do so. For it belongs to the realm of psychology.

* * *

The problem is not how much debt the country can carry, but how much will it carry. People may get panicky, for instance, over the size of a public debt piled up in peacetime which they would scarcely notice in time of war.

This proviso is an essential safeguard against reading too much into debt figures. Nor can the figures themselves be studied in vacuo, even as an academic exercise. They must be appraised against the background of other figures.

The first is the size of the total debt of the country, private as well as public. The Twentieth Century Fund says that the total of all domestic debts is no greater today than it was in 1929.

The second background figure is the interest burden. After all, the bearability or otherwise of a debt lies in what comes out of your current income in interest charges. In this respect the comparison with 1929 is all in favor of 1939. The fall in the rate of interest has made the interest burden far less now that the 1929 interest burden.

The third factor is the income out of which the interest must be paid. And here there is a big difference in favor of 1929. As compared with 1929, income out of which interest must be paid is now about one fifth less.

The net of all this may be left in the safe custody of the statisticians, because, as I say, the job is an academic exercise.

In the Eccles-Byrd exchange, nevertheless, there are several things into which one can fix one's teeth. Mr. Eccles implies that there is no essential difference between a public and a private debt. He further says that, as the obverse side of debt is investment, the recovery is based on public debt.

With neither approach can I wholly agree. A democracy requires more private debt and less public debt as the price of survival in its pristine form. For more public debt is undermining to a democracy. It makes for the state of things which Paul Reynaud calls "all state and no country." The overweening claim of government as the solitary agent of recovery, moreover, would get a Scots verdict of "not proven."

Economists are divided as to whether the recovery from the Great Depression dated from 1932, Old Deal, or 1933, New Deal. Certainly the indexes began to scrape bottom in the middle of 1932, and the only sure thing about depressions is that they all secrete the phoenix, which enables an economy to rise out of ashes as well as public debt. Finland of all countries shot up the most spectacularly, and it did so by paying off public debt, not by adding to it.

* * *

At the same time Senator Byrd's flat statement that for every dollar of public debt incurred private persons had been deterred from incurring two dollars is equally untenable as an argument. He means that the recovery would have been bigger without the aid of public investment. But nobody knows. The reasons that private debt hasn't revived are many and various. There can be no doubt that the creating of public debt, and the fears of the future of money which have been caused thereby, is a factor in the timidity of investors. Investors will not buy evidences of debt if they don't feel fairly sure that they will get back about the same purchasing power dollars in interest as those represented in their outlay. But the ratio of 2:1 is a statistical extravagance.

Figuring in economics is apt to be nearer the facts when coefficients are introduced out of the non-statistical world. I am reminded of an acid platitude by a very wise professor.

"Blessed is he," he said, "who uses only one variable in interpreting what is going on."

U. A. W. Strife Flares Again; Martin Drops 15 From Board

DETROIT, Jan. 20 (AP)—Homer Martin, Union President, suspended 15 members of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers' Executive Board today and announced he would assemble an International convention to replace the one called for March 20 at Cleveland by his opponents in the U. A. W.

The sudden attempt by the youthful President split wide open the factional row in the big automobile union, and headed the organized workers toward possible dual unionism and dual conventions.

Mr. Martin's announcement was made after he had taken possession of a number of union files from the International offices and removed them to his apartment.

Board Contests

The suspended Board members charged Mr. Martin's actions were illegal and unconstitutional, and that they remained in control of affairs of the International Union which claims nearly 400,000 members.

Call for the Martin-sponsored convention, which probably will be held in Detroit, is expected late today. Mr. Martin directed the nine remaining members of the 24-man Executive Board to meet at 4 p. m.

He said the convention might be held as early as March 1.

Mr. Martin identified the board members he had suspended as: George F. Addes, Secretary-Treasurer; Vice-Presidents R. J. Thomas, Richard T. Frankensteen, Wyndham Mortimer and Ed Hall, and Board Members Charles Millard, Oshawa, Ont.; Delmond Garst, St. Louis, Mo.; Morris Field, Detroit; Fred Pieper, Atlanta, Ga.; Walter Reuther, Detroit; Paul Miley, Cleveland, Ohio; Richard Reisinger, Cleveland; Ellsworth Kramer, Toledo, Ohio, and Leo LaMotte, and Tracy Doll, all of Detroit.

Of these, Messrs. Addes, Frankensteen, Mortimer and Hall were suspended and ousted from the Union by Mr. Martin in a factional dispute last summer, only to be reinstated by a C. I. O. mediation board.

Mr. Martin said he would have control of the handful of board members remaining.

Charges Communism

Mr. Martin's action came suddenly after the U. A. W. Executive Board, in session here for the last 10 days, had stripped him of much of his authority as Union head and had arranged for a special convention of the organization that both Mr. Martin and the Board members said would settle "once and for all" months-old factional strife within the Union.

Mr. Martin had charged Communistic influences in the Board membership; the Board had accused him of "assuming power not granted by the Union's constitution."

In a letter to the suspended Board members, Mr. Martin stated that the remainder of the Board would convene immediately "to make final and fair arrangements for a convention of automobile workers where the membership will be permitted to express its will and desire as to leadership, principles, and policies of our organization."

He accused the suspended members of violating the International constitution, and added:

"By your action you have obstructed the progress of the Union in making contracts with various automobile and parts corporations and the general work of the International Union."

New Zealand Starts Test Of Exchange Control Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

not be accomplished the setting up of a Reserve Bank would do more harm than good. When the present Government went into office one of its first measures was to bring the Reserve Bank directly under the control of the Minister of Finance. The policy of the Reserve Bank is, therefore, influenced dominantly by political considerations. Control is the result of political dominance in the banking field.

The economy of the country is simply resulting in a high ratio of exports and of imports. In 1937 exports totaled £66,713,000 which is equal to £42 per capita while imports totaled £56,161,000 or £35 per capita. The Dairy Produce is already in Government hands and the extension of control to meat would be fairly easy, but the sale of wool is too individual to be easily checked by control. Despite leakages, however, the control of exports should be fairly well established.

Rise in Exchange Criticized

The control of imports, however, involves more serious problems. The raising of the exchange to 125 immediately after the signing of the Ottawa Agreements was regarded in many quarters in the United Kingdom as a violation of the Ottawa Pact. The United Kingdom is today more alive to the fact that a ring-fenced Empire is inadequate to its needs, especially with tariffs and high exchange rates operating within the fence. It has just signed a Trade Agreement with the United States and there is a prospect of that country becoming an exporter of dairy produce.

To exclude British goods by exchange control in the interests of local manufacturers is therefore likely to have grave repercussions in the United Kingdom, repercussions which the Dominion of New Zealand cannot withstand. On the other hand increasing unemployment is likely to force the Government to afford the local industries further protection, in which case the cost of living will rise.

Luxuries, it is said, will be the first to be cut down, but they are not so easily defined as at first appears. For instance, silk was put on the list of prohibited imports by the United Kingdom during the World War, but it had to be taken from the list as it was found to be a necessity.

Again is a motorcar a luxury? Some cars are assembled in New Zealand thereby giving employment to assembly plants and to factories supplying their wants. To exclude these unassembled cars would create widespread unemployment. To exclude assembled cars would also create serious difficulties, for charges of unfair differentiation would soon be heard.

Trade Agreement With Germany

To exclude nonessentials altogether would result in impeding the Dominion's trade agreement with Germany. By this agreement Germany exports manufactured goods to New Zealand, the credits thus established being used to purchase raw materials from New Zealand, including butter. The exclusion of German exports of cameras, papers, optical goods, and other wares would result in a corresponding cutting down of sales to Germany.

Unless care is taken the demand for New Zealand's exports is likely to suffer through consumer prejudice. The secondary effect of control is, however, to reduce the volume of exports.

"When the exports of a country imposing exchange control are mainly agricultural produce, it is the farmer in the first instance who suffers from the tendency of the exchange control to reduce exports and to twist the price structure in a manner unfavorable to the exporter" reports the Committee of the League of Nations which investigated exchange control.

The report continued:

"If an adjustment of the exchange rate is not permitted the price level of the exchange control country tends to be raised to a point where it can with difficulty conduct trade except with other countries in an analogous condition . . . " Higher costs will reduce the profitable acreage and lower the profits on all farming operations.

Largest Library

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Chateau Frontenac
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL

Colorado River Gets Its Face Washed

U. S. Dept. of the Interior

How River Loses Its Mud

Top: Clarifiers in desilting basins are used to remove the water of its heavy burden of silt.

Center: Here is where the water is diverted from its regular channel to enter the desilting basins.

Bottom: Here the water cleared of its silt after leaving the desilting basin enters the All-American Canal now under construction.

No New Lands Will Be Opened Yet by Colorado Development

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EL CENTRO, Calif.—"No immediate prospect of any new lands being opened for settlement and development": this is still the policy governing the All-American Canal now being seasoned for use next year.

The October dedication of the diversion works on the Colorado River was met with a flood of inquiries asking when land would be available in this potential garden as large as the whole State of Connecticut.

Engineers of the Federal Bureau of Reclamation, building this spectacular phase of the Boulder Dam project, and the Imperial Irrigation District, which guaranteed the cost of the venture to replace its present international route, answer these queries by pointing to the original plans to withdraw all public lands until the Secretary of the Interior deems a need for more irrigable land exists.

The Canal, actually an All United States waterway eliminating the necessity of depending upon Mexican co-operation, has been under construction since 1932. Its "main line" stretches 80 miles across duned desert westward from the Colorado River near the border to Imperial Valley. This phase is practically complete, being seasoned in stages by the first water turned into it from above the new Imperial Dam in October by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Will Be 1,700 Miles Long

A branch runs northward from midway along the main line, and its 130 miles up into Coachella Valley are under construction. When put in full-time service, the two units will form the lifeline to 1,700 miles of canals and laterals, with a capacity of delivering daily the equivalent of a cubic foot of water to every person now residing in the City of Los Angeles.

The Imperial Irrigation District comprises 512,000 acres, with its complete distribution system serving 450,000 acres under cultivation. In the Coachella Valley, about 16,000 acres are now under cultivation, being supplied by pumping from wells. There is no general canal or lateral system in this Valley, which has about 150,000 acres of irrigable lands.

"While there are approximately 1,000,000 acres of irrigable lands under the proposed Canal, no new lands will be brought under irrigation at this time," the Bureau of Reclamation points out. "It will be a few years before the project is completed and irrigation water available," it stresses, adding that "the lands, when opened, are to be subject to entry under the reclamation law and preference right of entry is to be given to ex-service men."

Will Serve Huge Area

Engineers agree that the Canal one day may serve 2,750,000 acres, an area the size of Connecticut forming a potential garden below Imperial Dam. In addition to the two all-California valleys, the Gila Valley in Arizona has a net irrigable area of about 500,000 acres. Mexico has more than 1,000,000 acres potentially irrigable, part in Sonora and part in Baja California, around the delta of the Colorado River. About 200,000 acres are now under irrigation in Mexico.

Of the million acres in California, 70 per cent is privately owned, 20 per cent is federal land, and the rest is state, railroad, or Indian.

As an indication of the potential production of fruits and vegetables for the nation, Imperial Valley alone, in a year-round growing season, ships 30,000 carloads of cantaloupes and lettuce, with the aggregate in alfalfa, barley, milo maize and small fruits running the year's total to 70,000 carloads, or one carload for each resident.

By a Staff Artist

Map of Area Served

Democratic Zeal Called U. S. Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Greater enthusiasm about democracy will produce more results than any program of "organized hatred" against dictatorship, Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, director of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, recently asserted at the first meeting of the committee on religious and Racial Tolerance at Temple University.

"Any campaign against totalitarianism must take into consideration the belief of the people who are following the 'Pied Pipers' that they are going to get social justice," he declared. "The Nazis, in promising an Utopian economic order, are stealing the show from the church.

"We in the United States have to produce better economic life in this country than Fascists and Communists can promise. We need to get more enthusiastic about democracy."

MacINNES MERCHANDISE IS dependable

WORCESTER, MASS.

France Grants Air Permit For American Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—The State Department today disclosed that the United States has sought and obtained from the French Government a permit for establishing a transatlantic air service direct to France. The action may mean that the far-advanced but long-stalemated negotiations with Great Britain for a route over Canada, Newfoundland, and Ireland are at an end, or it is simply an additional route, or it denotes added pressure to bring the British negotiations to a successful conclusion.

The proposed line will use the southern route by way of the Azores. It is to be established on the initial basis of a six-month temporary permit authorizing one or two American companies to operate direct to France a service up to four scheduled flight per week. The temporary permit recognizes the right of France to reciprocal service by providing to France the right of cancellation if a French request for a reciprocal service should be denied.

The arrangement with France was negotiated swiftly after the State Department had become convinced that dealings with Britain would not mature with sufficient promptness. Request to France for the permit was made on Jan. 6. Today's announcement is that the permit has been granted.

Explanations of Delay

Negotiations for a reciprocal service to England have been going on for years. Hope had been held that they would mature during the summer of 1937. Reasons for the failure to reach the stage of actual operation are many and diverse, depending on the sources. In British quarters it is stated that the State of Maine, rising to its full sovereignty, had made objections about the use of the air over its borders.

In State Department quarters, little credence was given to this explanation. The counter explanation offered there is that the British seemed to be preparing for an all-British line, as recent issue of a license indicated, and that possibly the United States would be left out in the cold.

Still another explanation offered in some technical circles is that equipment had not yet been brought to a stage of sufficient development.

Whatever truth there may lie in any of these explanations the fact remains that Washington reached the point very recently where it decided not to rely for the time being on its negotiations with England and seek to open up a trans-Atlantic air service in co-operation with another country.

"Declaration of Independence"

The development is unquestionably an American declaration of independence from British control of the Northern Atlantic air stepping stones on the assumption that a service can be established without use of the land facilities which the foresighted acquisitiveness of Britain's sea captains in the eighteenth century brought under the Union Jack.

It involves a single hop from New York to the Azores and from the Azores to some French terminus.

Two American air lines are potentially involved. One is Pan American Airways and the other is American Export Airlines, Inc., the latter a recently organized subsidiary of American Export Lines. Under the terms of the French permit both can participate in the new service. American Export ordered a $150,000 flying boat on Sept. 7, 1938, with an option for three more. Pan American is supposed to be ready to go into operation next summer.

Air Map of Europe Divided

Landing rights in the Azores were long since obtained from Portugal. The way was paved for joint development of trans-Atlantic aviation by Pan American and American Export by a contract between the two companies entered into on Sept. 28, 1938.

The contract virtually divided the air map of Europe, Pan American reserving exclusive rights to exploitation in the northern countries, American Export in the Mediterranean area, and both to share the middle countries. France is one of the middle countries open to joint exploitation. Pan American, in its Sept. 28 contract with American Export, renounced a previous exclusive right it enjoyed to use of the Azores as a stopping point on the way to Europe.

It is doubted that France is yet ready to participate in the service. It possesses one large commercial flying boat which has flown the Atlantic. But it is about five years old. The assumption is that France will attempt to build planes for the service. If that does happen reciprocal landing rights will presumably be granted to France.

An interesting aspect is the part played by the State of Maine. It lies directly across the shortest line from the first contemplated North American landing point in Newfoundland to Montreal. If a British air line is forced to fly around the boundaries of Maine it will add hundreds of miles to the route and force a long flight over primeval wilderness in New Brunswick and the Gaspé Peninsula of Quebec.

Retiring Governor Of South Carolina Resumes as Lawyer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Former Gov. Olin D. Johnston, whose term of office ended Jan. 17, set at rest widespread rumors as to his future plans by stating emphatically that he would resume the practice of law at Spartanburg, where he has purchased a home, as soon as possible after his retirement from politics.

The former Governor had been mentioned for a Federal judgeship, an assistant secretaryship of labor and other Federal positions, but apparently was entertaining no thoughts of them. "I'm going back to Spartanburg and practice law," he told members of the press. "I want to be a poor man's friend." He expects to resume his law practice with John C. Williams, his legal partner before he became the State's Chief Executive.

Frankfurters Join Rest Of Court at White House

WASHINGTON (AP)—Felix Frankfurter, newly-confirmed Supreme Court Justice, and Mrs. Frankfurter, were among the 93 guests at a formal White House dinner Jan. 19 honoring the Court's members.

All the Justices were present except Mr. Justice Brandeis, who rarely goes out in the evening, and Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Van Devanter, retired, also attended.

C. of C. Says Tax Cut Is Way to More Jobs

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Chamber of Commerce Jan. 19 started putting up 25,000 posters throughout the nation saying "less taxes, more jobs."

"Reducing taxes is the surest way to restore confidence, making it possible for business to expand and employ the idle," said George H. Davis, Chamber President.

Tuna's Comings and Goings Subject of Study in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Migratory habits of the albacore, or tuna fish, which recently appeared in commercial numbers off the Oregon Coast, will become the subject of intensive research during 1939 by the Oregon State Fish Commission, M. T. Hoy, master fish warden, announces.

Although the albacore industry has now passed the $1,000,000 mark each season, it is still the fish of mystery in this part of the world, points out Mr. Hoy. Only in recent years have profitable catches been made, but it is entirely possible that the tuna have been in the habit of journeying north for many, many years. Others theorize that currents off the Oregon coast have become warmer, and the fish have moved up with them.

To the fish commission's ichthyologist, Vernon E. Brook, will fall the difficult task of checking up on this elusive fish. He will go out to the banks, which now average some 60 miles from port, and will tag several hundred albacore. He will request fishermen to send in data on tagged fish they take, and will also seek all the information he can from other sources.

During the past two years scores of fishermen in and around Oregon's main fishing port, Astoria, have discovered efficient means of catching the tuna. Regular trolling boats are used, with trolling gear similiar in all but the lure to that used for salmon.

Trolling for albacore also differs greatly from that employed for salmon. The boats travel along at a speed of about six knots an hour instead of the slow pace of the salmon boats.

Fishermen have also learned that the delectable tuna require very special handling. Salmon can be tossed down into a hold, shoved around, and even walked on. If they are landed within a reasonable time, provided the weather is not too warm, they do not even need ice. Not so the albacore. The flesh of this fish is extremely delicate, and bruises easily. Also, in contrast to the salmon, it is warm blooded. It must be packed in ice immediately, and kept iced until delivered to the cannery.

The tuna fishermen now set out in fast boats, equipped with plenty of ice. When they are from 30 to 75 miles off shore, they begin an intensive search for signs of the tuna. The fish can be seen leaping out of the water, or a strike will be the response to experimental trolling. As soon as a school of fish is located, real action starts. Often fish will be on several lines at once, and all hands are kept busy hauling in gear.

The tuna is one of the most beautiful of all fish that swims. It is perfectly streamlined from tip of nose to tail. Even its fins actually fold into recesses in its body. It will vary in weight from 10 to 50 or more pounds, with the average between 15 and 20.

The meat of the tuna, often called the "chicken of the sea," is highly prized, both fresh and canned. The bulk of the catch to date has been shipped to California, but it is expected that processing at Oregon ports will become more common in the future.

Appearance of tuna off the Oregon coast may also aid considerably in increasing the salmon runs, some who have studied the fishing situation believe. A noticeable increase in silverside salmon was noted in Oregon streams this fall, and many think this is because a large proportion of the trolling boats went after tuna in preference. With greater numbers of salmon up the streams to spawn, this fish will become more numerous, it is believed. This will be one phase that will be included in the Oregon study.

Guam's Bargaining Value

(Continued from Page 1)

authorization now proposed would cost from $50,000,000 to $60,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt said he wasn't bothering his head about the long range program, he did not know what might happen, and that between now and next January circumstances may change so that the U. S. will not want to proceed with any of the Hepburn program. As of today, he said, he was in accord with the plan to begin dredging the harbor of Guam.

The actual proposals for development at Guam are for a three year program. During the 1939-1940 fiscal year it is intended to spend $1,000,000 for harbor dredging and improvement. During 1940-41, $2,148,000 for further harbor clearing and developing. During 1941-42, $1,852,000 for building barracks, repair shops and storage facilities.

Other Air Bases

Guam is only one of several places where new legislation proposes development of naval and air base facilities. The same bills call for the following additional developments:

1. Facilities for basing five patrol plane squadrons at Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii.
2. Facilities for basing two patrol plane squadrons at Midway Island.
3. Facilities for basing one patrol plane squadron at Wake Island.
4. Facilities for basing one patrol plane squadron at Sitka, Alaska.
5. Facilities for basing three patrol plane squadrons and for a general air base at Kodiak, Alaska.
6. Development of a main air base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with facilities for two carrier groups and 10 patrol plane squadrons.
7. Supporting fleet and air bases at Johnston and Palmyra Islands.
8. Increase of existing facilities at Pensacola by 50 per cent.
9. Development of a main air base near Jacksonville, Fla., with facilities for four carrier groups, four patrol plane squadrons and ship and air repair facilities.

Administration Views

Official Administration attitude toward development of American military air strength at Guam is clarified by White House reference to a syndicated column written by Walter Lippmann on Dec. 18. In the light of this reference the President's attitude can be stated in the following terms:

Japan upset the status quo of the Pacific provided by the checks and balances of the Washington Treaties. Japan denounced those treaties and proceeded to develop bases in the mandated islands. By this action Japan upset the strategic balance in the Pacific. Japan apparently assumed that the United States was willing to allow this to be done without taking any steps to restore the balance.

The only way to meet this situation is to make it clear to Japan that renunciations are a mutual matter. It is proposed, therefore, that Congress shall authorize a program for gradual development of American military strength at Guam. Thus it will be brought to Japan's attention that there must be reciprocity. It is hoped that when Japan discovers that it can have no advantage without making some sacrifice it will be willing to enter into negotiations which would re-establish in part at least the old equilibrium resulting from the nonfortification agreement of 1922.

Basis for Bargaining

In other words the White House makes it clear that it does not intend to continue to observe all restrictions placed on the United States by the Washington Treaty while Japan goes ahead to develop a dominant position in the Western Pacific. There is a disposition and apparently a desire to negotiate about the matter. But it is felt that the United States would have no bargaining position at all if Japan was in possession of actual military development in the debated area while the United States had nothing but empty proposals.

If, on the other hand, Congress shows by voting authorizations and appropriations a disposition to develop Guam, then there will exist something tangible to bargain with. Japan, it is assumed, will be willing to give up something in return for abandonment of the Guam development.

This above is the official White House position on the matter.

It is not the universally held position throughout the Government. The Navy High Command really wants a base at Guam and will urge it on Congress to the utmost. But indications are that it will prove to constitute a very important piece in diplomatic relations between Japan and the United States. Congressional action will enormously strengthen bargaining power of American diplomacy and it is apparently for this reason more than any other that the bills were introduced in Congress.

Dredging Expensive

The actual bills provide nothing sensational. The expenditure of $1,000,000 in the first year to dredge Appra harbor could probably be justified on the ground of aid to commercial air transportation alone. Pan American Airways uses Guam as a point on its trans-Pacific route. It needs a clearer harbor than it has now for adequate commercial service. Dredging coral reefs out of mid-Pacific harbors and lagoons is an expensive operation.

There is no apparent immediate intention to move ahead with anything which would come under the label of "fortifications." As a matter of fact, Guam's military importance lies in its geography and location. It becomes a fortress if enough big guns are mounted on it to keep possible enemy ships at a distance. But there is no point whatever in mounting the guns unless or until its harbor is made suitable as a base for a good part of the American fleet as well as for planes. To complete a naval base adequately covered by batteries of heavy guns would cost about $200,000,000. Thus the proposed $5,000,000 program for development over a three-year period can be construed only as an elementary first step toward creation of a major American naval and air base at Guam.

Please Return

KINGSVILLE, Ont. (CP)—Kingsville Weekly advertisement: "Personal—will the person who took—by mistake—a pair of leather gloves off the desk in the Kingsville Postoffice last Friday, since he is known—to God—return them to the Postoffice, and he will get his reward—in heaven. Rev. D. A. Cowan, owner by purchase."

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Washington Sideglances

Youth's idea of government—A monumental gown—Ten years of writing—The President entertains but—Congress' own who's who—They also wrote—When the costs come home.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Gen. Jekyll and Author Hyde: Maj. George Fielding Eliot, whose "The Ramparts We Watch" is a best-seller on national defense, has been lecturing in Washington, to the plaudits of the professional experts in War and Navy Departments. But Major Eliot is not really a military professional, though he saw war-time service in the Australian Army and the United States military intelligence. He is a writer of thrillers, and his principal thrillers are for the "pulp" magazines — notably about the G-men. The army and navy officers here who admire him sometimes seek release from the cares of national defense by reading thrillers. Major Eliot seeks release from the cares of writing thrillers by studying national defense.

Lady from Illinois: Comments from the new Congresswoman—Jessie Sumner, of Illinois: Anent her white gown for the White House reception, "I felt and looked like a new monument." Regarding the prospect of her speeches in Congress, "I don't want to be known as the Dizzy Dean of the session."

Young Idea: Senator Josiah Bailey of North Carolina told Harry Hopkins the other day that he had inquired after a tenant farmer on his place and was told by a young member of the family, "Pappy's on the government now same as you, Senator."

Now It Is Being Told: It took Mrs. Woodrow Wilson 10 years to write her memoirs, now appearing in serial form in a weekly magazine, and giving even close confidants of the wartime President new insights into his character. Marquis James, Pultizer Prize biographer, was literary adviser to Mrs. Wilson, and helped her smooth down rough edges.

Boo!: Sudden appearances of two young strangers among the Roosevelt's recent evening guests startled them just as President Harrison was shocked when a man hurdled the White House fence and paid him a backporch visit, and President Hoover was taken aback by a sightseer walking into his dining room one evening.

Like the recent successful assault two boys made on the San Francisco mint, the episode will serve a healthy purpose. Fifty White House guards and the dozen secret service men will be more on their toes from now on.

The President is being criticized for allowing the two young scavenger-hunters to leave with his autograph—aim of their nocturnal visit. Mrs. Roosevelt gave them hers, too, then lectured them on the wrong they did.

Music Soothes: Mischa Elman Russian-born violinist, played for diplomats of 49 nations after a White House dinner this week. Among those Mr. Elman soothed with the strains of his music were Dr. Hans Thomsen, charge d'affaires of the German Embassy. Later this month Mr. Elman will begin a concert tour for the benefit of German refugees.

Who's Who: Gleaned from the new Congressional Directory: Fifteen members of Congress are foreign born. If there were rewards for large families in the United States, laurels would go to Senator Vic Donahey of Ohio who has 10 children. The one Negro member of Congress hails from Chicago and was once office boy for Booker T. Washington. Dean of the Senate is William E. Borah who finishes his 32d year on March 4. Dean of the House, Adolph J. Sabath of Chicago, entered Congress the same day. Former vocations of members: automobile selling, horticulture, and gem appraising.

Mr. Murphy's House Caller: Opening of Congress is almost as lucrative for florists as D. A. R. week. Surpassing all constituents' floral offerings was the 4-foot horseshoe of daisies and roses sent Frank Murphy, the new Attorney General. It was the kind of a horsecollar the winner in the Kentucky Derby has slipped around his neck.

They Also Wrote: National Archives has a display of papers signed by noted American men of letters, once in the government service. Walt Whitman was a clerk in the Interior Department. James Fenimore Cooper was appointed consul at Lyon, France, but didn't take the job. James Russell Lowell was Minister to Spain and to England. Washington Irving was Minister to Spain. Nathaniel Hawthorne was Surveyor of Customs at Salem, Mass., and Consul at Liverpool. John Howard Payne was Consul at Tunis. Bret Harte was Consul at Glasgow. John Burroughs was disbursing agent of the Treasury.

I. O. U.: Not unusual is the Iowa Congressman who has agreed to pay out of his first year's salary of $10,000 debts of approximately $5,000 incurred in campaign expenses, a new car, and fur coats for his wife and daughter.

Pressure Groups: Senator John A. Danaher, (R) of Connecticut took literally the Columbia Broadcasting Company's request for a brief summary of what his constituents want from the new Congress. "About 40 of them," he said, "expect me to appoint them to West Point, and a slightly larger number wish appointments to Annapolis." Other vocal voters asked him to oppose the Patman chain store tax and sent a form letter asking exemption of a patent medicine from the Food and Drug Law.

"The great body of the public remaining inarticulate, "he concluded, "are in favor of security, preservation of human rights, maintenance of the American system of free enterprise, are opposed to collectivism, and greatly in need of recovery."

Beauty and Utility Combined

Water Wheel Which Generates Power for Lighting Juniper Springs Park

This old-fashioned water wheel and mill-house generate current for lighting Juniper Springs Park in the Ocala National Forest. Ocala is situated in the center of "Florida's Region of Great Natural Wonders." The Ocala National Forest drew 30,000 visitors from various states in 1937.

Mexico Pushes Program of Public Works

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The internal development of Mexico through its public works program will be continued during 1939 with 58,500,000 pesos allotted for construction of highways and irrigation works and improvement of ports and similar projects. This sum is the third largest on the national budget, being exceeded only by the amount given to the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Public Education.

The most impressive of all the public works is that carried on by the National Irrigation Commission which has spent more than 83,000,000 pesos during the four years of the Cardenas regime. Its program includes the building of large and small dams, canals, and increased generation and distribution of electrical energy. When completed the program is expected to solve Mexico's most acute problem which is the production of sufficient food. The Nation has always been handicapped by the sharp declivity of its watersheds with a consequent loss of water needed for the six months of the dry season. When this water can be stored and released as needed, agricultural production is expected to increase sufficiently not only to feed Mexico but to export food.

Irrigation Scope

An intensive drive is being made to complete the irrigation and dam building program by 1940 when President Cardenas' term expires. During the current year it is announced that dams will be completed on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and in the states of Vera Cruz, Michoacán, Chihuahua, Hidalgo, and San Luis Potosi.

Work will contmue on the three largest dams, all located in the northern section of the country which suffers most from aridity. Smaller projects will also be continued.

New dams, irrigation works, and canals will be started this year in the states of Puebla, Oaxaca, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Hidalgo, Guerrero, Tlaxcala, Coahuila, Sonora, and Sinaloa. These works are being built in co-operation with the state governments, and their distribution indicates the Nation-wide scope of the irrigation program.

Government experts estimate that when the program is completed 2,500,000 acres will be benefitted, and they claim that already 864,500 acres have been given water for irrigation. They also estimate that 120,000 horsepower of electrical energy will be generated for agricultural and industrial use.

Recognition of the importance of Mexico's irrigation works was recently made by Bolivia when that country requested advice from Mexico on its own water problem. Accordingly Señor Francisco Vazquez del Mercado, head of the National Irrigation Commission, and a group of experts were recently sent to La Paz to co-operate with the Bolivian Government.

The problems of the two countries are similar both in geographical characteristic and in an undernourished population which can be best aided by provision of a better and cheaper food supply. Great pride is taken by Mexico in sending the commision to Bolivia, and its departure was the subject of favorable editorial comment.

Work on national and international highways is the second and most important item on the public works program. Added impetus will be given to the link of the Pan-American Highway from Mexico City through Puebla and Oaxaca to the Guatemalan border, according to the Presidential announcement.

Roads and Ports

Three major internal routes will continue under construction, and it is expected that the one from Mexico City to Morelia and Guadalajara will be completed during this year. The others being built or improved are from Mexico City to Vera Cruz and Tuxpam and from Mexico City to Acapulco. Of great interest to tourists will be the projected paving of the road from Mexico City to the nearby important archaeological site of San Juan de Teotihuacan.

The improvement of ports to open more entries for maritime trade will be continued on both coasts. Work is now in progress at points on the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Though Mexico does not now have a lareg maritime trade the present Governmental program anticipates an increase when the ports have ben improved and new sources of production opened by internal development.

Three new schools for army children, one of the projects most favored by President Cardenas, will be opened during the current year to provide free education for children of men in the national Army.

Special attention will be given to the establishment of new parks and gardens and to the reforestation program which is being pushed vigorously. Two new sports centers for workers will be opened in the Federal District, one of which will be called the "Six Year Plan" and the second "March 18th" in commemoration of the historic expropriation of foreign oil properties which occurred on that date.

New York Historical Society Adds Galleries and Art Works

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The New York Historical Society will be reopened on April 1 after a two-year closure for $1,600,000 alterations, including the addition of two wings. New skylighted are galleries designed to throw the maximum amount of illumination on the walls will house the society's collection of 500 American portraits and other paintings.

Many new accessions acquired since the closing of the building in 1937 will be on view for the first time, among them a collection of nineteenth century carriages presented by Harris Fahnestock.

The American portion of the Folk Art Collection acquired in 1937 has been installed and in it may be seen the early American apothecary's shop complete with jars, scales, mixing bowls, and other equipment, and the toy exhibit of more than 5,000 pieces. Other objects of Folk art include china, glassware, textiles and furniture, all of the early handicraft era.

A portrait of Thomas Hunter, Governor of New York from 1710-1719 by Sir Godfrey Kneller, will also be shown for the first time in America. Until recently no likeness of him was known, not even an engraving, but this portrait was purchased in England in 1937 and became an important addition to the Society's historical collection as well as its art section. Other portraits newly exhibited will be William Pinkney (1764-1823) by Rembrandt Peale, and Christiana Dolly De Peyster (1747-1815) by Charles Willson Peale.

Thirty-five original bronze statuettes by John Rogers, patterns for his plaster groups, will be shown in a special room devoted to his work.

There is an interesting story back of an old black leather helmet, probably used by the city guard at the Staudthuis, New York's first City Hall, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. It is trimmed with metal, has a visor, and across the front in white is "Staudthuis 1702." The helmet is the gift of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum and was found in the rafters of an old Dutch Farmhouse in Brooklyn.

The library of 200,000 volumes devoted to American history has been moved into the new 15-tier bookstack and the reading room has been completely renovated and its seating capacity tripled.

U. S. Armament: for Defense Or Trade? Clubwomen Inquire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—The women of the United States were called upon to determine whether the armament program of the United States is a defensive measure or a recovery experiment, by Mrs. Frederic Beggs of Wyckoff, N. J., International Relations Chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, in session here today.

Holding it "unwise as well as useless" seriously to object to the Administration's rearmament policy, Mrs. Beggs warned of the necessity of studying the program to Judge "whether it is designed to go beyond the actual needs of adequate national defense or includes an attempt to solve our internal economic problems by reviving our industry and putting our unemployed to work in unproductive enterprises.

Military Sweep Feared

"If either of these is true," she told the Club Directors, "there is obvious danger that we, too, will find ourselves in the sweep of a falsely stimulated recovery that we shall not dare to stop for fear of economic ruin and social upheaval—or that the military branch of the Government may come to determine our foreign policy."

Mrs. Beggs has long been a leader of "Marathon Round Tables" for international discussion, sponsored by the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, which holds its annual meeting in the Capital next week.

Aid to Education

Federal aid to education, the Hull trade agreements, radio, and the child, the Federation's golden jubilee and world calendar reform were other subjects the club leaders heard discussed.

The case pro and con Federal aid to schools was presented by Dr. Howard A. Dawson, Director of Rural Service for the National Education Association. Advocates of Federal aid, he said, point to the necessity of reducing inequalities of educational opportunities among States, due to differences in financial ability to pay taxes, and to differences in the number of children in proportion to adults. They maintain, he pointed out, that Federal control of education need not inevitably follow Federal financial support.

Opponents of the legislation hold that equalization of educational opportunities is both impossible and undesirable; that States should put their own Houses in order before calling on the Federal Government for help; and that Federal aid will postpone and tend to make impossible a balanced Federal budget.

Building of character and the preservation of democracy were described by Mrs. Wiley Morgan, of Knoxville, Tenn., Chairman of the Federation's Department of Education, as duties of the modern school.

Plans for the Federation's golden jubilee celebration in 1941 were disclosed by Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, of Baltimore, Md., Committee Chairman. History of American women, she said, would be portrayed in pageant, birthday parties, contests, radio programs, and in various other ways to inspire women to greater accomplishments.

Mrs. E. Morgan Pryse, of Washington, was allowed time on the program to answer Senator Arthur Capper's earlier plea for suffrage for the District of Columbia. Exploitation of the Negro would result if Washingtonians are granted the right to vote, Mrs. Pryse declared.

Progress of the Hull reciprocal trade program was traced by Dr. Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, who attributed to it a "substantial stimulation" of foreign trade and pointed to the importance of recent agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada.

Announcement of a post-convention tour of clubwomen to Alaska, following the Council meeting in San Francisco in May, was made by Mrs. Saidie Orr Dunbar, Federation President, who will be tour leader.

Murphy to Clear Federal Dockets And Fill Benches

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—A campaign to speed up the disposal of government cases in the federal courts, and generally to invigorate the activities of the 96 federal attorneys, has been begun by Frank Murphy, Attorney-General.

Mr. Murphy, acting on plans worked out in the Justice Department, has ordered all federal attorneys to furnish within 30 days lists of all cases pending over two years, to inform him of the causes of all such delays, and to keep him informed every three months hereafter.

Likewise, the Justice Department is expediting its recommendations to the White House for filling the many remaining vacancies on the federal bench, as well as those of United States attorneys and marshals. While final filling of these posts depends on political consultations between President Roosevelt and the party powers-that-be in the respective jurisdictions (though not always the Senators involved) Mr. Murphy says his department intends to push through its recommendations speedily. Many of the vacancies have continued for months, since adjourning of the last Congress.

The new Attorney General is also summoning all 96 Federal attorneys to Washington for a conference, probably in April, to consider congestion and delay in their districts, and to survey other outstanding problems. Mr. Murphy himself will also "ride circuit" to the chief judicial centers of the nation, probing local situations.

As for the antitrust investigations and prosecutions, Mr. Murphy said he would put his full authority behind the work being done by Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General.

"The program has been vigorous so far," said Mr. Murphy, "and my desire is to invigorate it still further. Great public good can come from proper action. The important part is to be discriminating and on sound ground. Then intelligent action in court is necessary. When it is once determined to step in, we should do so with great efficiency."

The new requests to federal attorneys was described as "a nation-wide systematic program for the purpose of reducing delays and diminishing arrears of business . . . and to expedite the disposition of government civil and criminal cases." Only cases to which the United States is a party are thus to be investigated. "Suitable explanations and suggestions" must accompany all cases which have been held up for two years. The Department of Justice will go over them, and endeavor to end deadlocks and log-jams. Delays in criminal prosecution give most concern to the Washington authorities.

Many of the worst postponements were in urban centers. In the Brooklyn District 118, or over 34.7 per cent of the pending criminal cases, have been on the dockets for more than five years. This large percentage was in contrast to the New York District, where only 81 cases, or 10.8 per cent, are in the same category. In the Brooklyn District 75.8 per cent of the docketed cases have been pending for more than a year; in the New York District, 42.3 per cent.

The meeting of federal attorneys, expected in April, will be open to the public. A three-day program is expected, with discussion of dockets, practice and methods, taxes, monopoly, wages and hours.

States Told to Lower Bars In Trade With One Another

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20—Interstate action to end the recent wave of State trade barriers was urged by speakers at the fourth general assembly of the Council of State Governments here.

State officials confessed to each other that they were only waiting for a forum such as the Council of State Governments provides, to determine why State laws are being used for self-sufficiency purposes, much as European nations are using tariffs.

Recently enacted discriminatory laws designed either to confer advantages on citizens of one State, or to meet the State's need for new sources of revenue, were described in a speech prepared by Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, of Missouri.

Thirty states, he said, have adopted laws granting preferences in the purchase of general supplies and building materials. Twenty-one States have passed statutes providing preferences for domestic printing.

A common means by which several state Legislatures have penalized "foreign" corporations is by requiring them to pay higher entry fees and license taxes than are collected from domestic corporations.

"Port of Entry" Device

Various States employ taxing power to discriminate in favor of domestic insurance corporations. Fifteen States have adopted use taxes, theoretically for the purpose of compensating for State sales taxes on imported goods, but actually providing dams to interstate commerce and leading to disputes between States.

Port of entry laws, a recent development in State's efforts to control out-of-state vehicles, have become a serious hindrance to the free flow of commerce between States. Some States require inspection or licensing of all farms shipping fluid milk into their area. Operators of country receiving plants and farmers supplying them sometimes find it necessary to submit to as many as seven or more separate inspections.

With the power to regulate the liquor traffic restored to them, some States passed laws and regulations imposing upon products of other States heavier burdens than they imposed upon products of their own territory, to protect "home industry." Other States, feeling they were victims of discrimination, passed retaliatory laws.

"In charting our course to permanent prosperity, we must eliminate every law or regulation that may prove a barrier to the unrestricted movement of products, despite the fact that these carriers may seem at the moment to be beneficial to local or special interests within our States," Governor Stark declared.

Form of Warfare

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland, presiding at the session on State Trade Barriers, described them as "internecine warfare" that "threatens unpredictable harm in the unity of our nation, if steps are not taken to curb it."

A letter from President Roosevelt, read at a dinner meeting of the Council, referred to the discussion of State trade barriers as "a splendid idea."

"The need in government everywhere, whether Federal, State, or local, is efficiency," he wrote, "only through practical demonstration that democracy is the most efficient form of Government can we hope to perpetuate the institution to which we owe all greatness."

At a session devoted to consideration of wage-hour legislation, Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, praised Congress for providing joint Federal-State enforcement powers in the Federal Act. "Today changes in our national life call for extension of Federal authority," he said. "That is as it should be; but in so doing, it is vital that, whenever possible, we preserve the delicate counterbalance by a similar use of State authority."

Of All Things . . . !

'Kingdom of Canada'

OTTAWA (CP)—A resolution to change the Dominion of Canada's name to "The Kingdom of Canada" has been introduced in the House of Commons by Wilfrid Lacroix, Quebec Liberal.

Mr. Lacroix suggested additionally that the title of Governor-General, an appointee of the King, be changed to Viceroy and that future holders of the office be Canadian. Lord Tweedsmuir, a Scotsman, is the present Governor-General.

Similar proposals have gained little support in the past.

Chicago Lemon Crop

CHICAGO (AP)—Chicago's lemon crop will not be big—the outlook was for about a half dozen lemons—but the fruit will be large.

Arthur J. Leatherock, who got a lemon tree in Mexico in 1932, said he would harvest his crop within a few days. He said the six lemons weigh about one pound each.

Mr. Leatherock keeps the tree in his home during the winter. Last year he pruned off all the buds except six—he wanted to see how large the lemons would grow without benefit of warm climate.

A Use for Unused Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AVONLEA, Saskatchewan—Forgotten and unused bank balances of community organizations in Avonlea provided the bulk of the funds for erecting a community hall here.

Citizens decided to build a community hall. Progress in collecting funds was slow, the money being raised by community dances and entertainments and a few donations.

Then some citizen found that several community organizations, some of them long disbanded, had idle bank balances. Officers of these organizations in most cases agreed to turn over the funds to the movement.

In no time, the community fund reached $1,000. With this cash and by volunteer labor by many citizens, Avonlea finally built the hall.

Much-Traveled Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Interest in the report that a mocking bird was found near Gaspe, Quebec, far from its native haunts of the Southern United States, was shown by an ornithologist at McGill University, who believes that probably one of the hurricanes that have swept the Atlantic Coast whirled the bird northward to the Gaspe Peninsula.

A bird caught in a hurricane is helpless, he said. He thought hurricanes accounted for the "freak" appearances of birds far out of the route of their usual haunts.

This mocking bird is the third to be seen in Gaspe region. The first was reported in 1903 on Antocosti Island, and the other was seen in the same year at Pointe des Monts. The mocking bird reported near Gaspe was seen and identified by Dr. Harrison F. Lewis of the Mines and Resources Department of Canada, during his recent tour of the Gaspe area.

This Is Service

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Mrs. Francis Gootee got more than she asked when she told the coal man to "put it in the basement."

The driver backed his truck to the chute. The ground gave way.

Truck, coal and driver rolled right in.

A Soothing Lullaby

BILLINGS, Mont. (AP)—Director Denis O'Brien is satisfied with the way his Shrine Band plays Brahms' "Lullaby."

The piccolo player fell asleep during a concert.

Jury Bill Traced to Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The inquiry by John Harlan Amen, Special Assistant Attorney General, into alleged jury impaneling irregularities and neglect in the Borough of Brooklyn was seen as bearing its first fruit following the filing in the State Assembly in Albany Jan. 18 of a bill requiring the fingerprinting of all jurors in Kings County, which is conterminous with the Borough of Brooklyn.

The bill, filed by Assemblyman William C. McCreery of Brooklyn, would become operative Sept. 1 this year and would require all jurors to sign their names and impress their finger-prints on cards to be filed with the Commissioner of Jurors.

This bill followed the indictment of nine men by the extraordinary grand jury hearing evidence in the Brooklyn investigation on charges of perjury in swearing that they had no criminal records and were fit for jury mended immediate and drastic steps to insure greater check-up on the qualifications of prospective jurors.

Meanwhile Mr. Amen obtained from Kings County Judge John J. Fitzgerald postponement of the sentencing of Jacob P. Nathanson, who pleaded guilty to subornation of perjury in connection with a bail bond transaction, on the grounds that Nathanson "is just beginning to talk" and was of value to the investigation.

In postponing Nathanson's sentencing until Feb. 15, Judge Fitzgerald declared that "all the magistrates of the Kings County Court were prepared to co-operate with Mr. Amen to the fullest extent and if there is anything wrong with the administration of criminal law in this County or with the agencies established for the administration of criminal law, the judges of this County are vitally interested in having it exposed and the guilty ones punished."

Traffic Lessons at $3.50 By Inspector Pedestrian

KANSAS CITYY, Mo. (AP)—Police Inspector H. W. Johnson turned professional pedestrian Jan. 19 and lived to recount his experience to the dismay of several motorists. Police engaged in a safety campaign sought to enforce a traffic ordinance requiring motorcars to yield the right-of-way to pedestrians at marked intersections.

Inspector Johnson asked for volunteer pedestrians. His subordinates explained their uniforms would give them away and agreed Mr. Johnson was the obvious victim.

Several times he almost was, which is why 28 motorists said they had a better understanding of the ordinance and were willing to pay for the lesson with a $3.50 traffic fine.

Two Theaters Ask 'Monopoly' Damages

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A Federal Court action was pending in Miami Jan. 20 against chain motion picture theaters and the "big eight" producers, with two independent houses asking $432,000 damages because of what they called a billion-dollar monopoly in the industry.

Henry K. Gibson, attorney for the complainants, termed the suit a legal thrust to break up the monopoly and said it was based on an action brought in New York against motion picture interests by the Federal Government. His clients, the Surf and Cameo Theaters, charged they suffered damage because they were prevented from showing current films before they lost their box office appeal.

Defendants named were chain houses in the Miami area and Paramount Pictures, Inc., Loew's, Inc., RKO Pictures Corporation, Vitagraph, Inc., Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corporation, United Artists Corporation, Columbia Pictures Corporation, and Universal Film Exchanges.

New World's Little Venice

Venezuela, meaning "little Venice," was originally applied to an Indian village built on piles on the coast of that country.

That Musical Congress, It Blows Its Own Horn

WASHINGTON (AP)—Vic Meyers, Washington State's musical Lieutenant Governor, looked over Congress Jan. 19 and pronounced it "a little heavy on the brass."

"Everybody is blowing his own horn," said Mr. Meyers, who wields a baton over a Seattle jazz orchestra when not using a gavel to keep the State Senate in order.

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Japanese Diet Confronted By World Democratic Bloc

The News

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—With public interest centered on foreign policies in the face of the united diplomatic front of the democratic powers, the Seventy-Fourth Diet (Parliament) meets tomorrow for the first Parliamentary sessions of the year.

By abandoning several of Former Premier Prince Konoye's proposals, including a suggested formation of a single political party, the new Premier, Baron Hiranuma, won a promise from political leaders to forgo the usually long preliminary speeches and concentrate on measures to strengthen the nation in wartime.

The Background

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 20—The second war session of the Japanese Diet probably will be less productive of important legislation than was its predecessor last year. For the last session of the Diet witnessed the adoption of the omnibus National Mobilization Act, which gave the Army everything it could desire in the way of drastic state control over labor, capital, finance, production, and the press. The many clauses of this Act are being invoked gradually as the need for them arises. The last session of the Diet also accepted, after much grumbling, a bill for state control of the electrical power industry which was also desired by the Army because it was believed to insure the generation of sufficient power for the operation of the war industries, regardless of business and economic calculations.

There is no legislation on the horizon of comparable importance for the consideration of the present session of the Diet. One of the chief bills proposes a state monopoly of the purchase of rice in Formosa, Japan's fertile southern island colony; this is designed to avert speculation and unduly high prices for this staple foodstuff of the Japanese people.

The lessons of the rice riots which followed the World War, when an unchecked inflationary rise in the price of rice turned the normally docile Japanese masses into insurgent mobs have not been forgotten, and rice has been held at close to the pre-war price, despite sharp advances in the prices of many other commodities.

United Front Supported

There may also be bills for the reform of the House of Peers and for some changes in the election procedure for the House of Representatives, but these are of minor consequence. It can safely be predicted that there will be no opposition to the war budget.

So the main function of the Diet will be that of a forum of public opinion. There will be no concerted effort to oppose the Government program or to upset the Cabinet because the argument that Japan must show a united front to China and to the outside world weighs heavily with legislators of all parties.

But probably there will be some protest against the way in which economic control measures have been applied, against the distress which shortage of raw materials has caused to many small handicraftsmen and traders, against the arbitrary actions of the "economic police" who are supposed to watch prices and prevent profiteering, against failures to anticipate the consequences of some restrictions which have caused suffering and loss out of proportion to the savings which they have effected.

War Budget Assured

The Diet is expected to pass quickly the Government recommendations for military expenditures. The Army is asking $1,350,000,000 in extraordinary funds to carry on the China campaign, strengthen forces in Japanese-advised Manchukuo, and build a huge air force. The regular Army budget is $135,000,000 and that for the Navy $175,000,000.

The political composition of the Diet is essentially unchanged, as there has been no election since the beginning of the war. Yet at the turn of the year the Konoye Cabinet was succeeded by that of Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma—a change which gave authoritarian views and Fascist tendencies a wider range.

Party government is a thing of the increasingly distant past in Japan and party lines seem to have little significance in the present atmosphere of war-time unity and conformity. But an attentive observer can discern certain cleavages among the groups in the Diet. The two large parties, the Minseito and the Seiyukai, are somewhat more linked up with the business and financial interests on which they have always leaned for support.

Such smaller groups as the Social Mass Party—originally regarded as moderately Socialist, but now hand in glove with the Army on a program of Pan-Asianism and state control of economic life—and the semi-Fascist Tohokai are more willing to go the whole way with the young Army officers for a kind of military state Socialism.

Model of a Full-Rigged Amoy Junk

From an Exhibit in the Science Museum, South Kensington, England

Its sails carry the atmosphere of the Chinese coast.

Northern Ireland And Britain Unite To Ban Terrorism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 20—Close cooperation between the Governments of Britain and Northern Ireland in combatting the operations of Irish extremists, said to be responsible for recent extensive bomb outrages in the United Kingdom and Ireland, was assured by the arrival here today of Sir Dawson Bates, Northern Ireland's Home Secretary, and Sir Wilson Hungerford, Junior Government Whip in the Belfast Parliament.

Sir Wilson said that his Government's action on Dec. 22 in jailing promptly without trial 34 alleged Irish Republican army representatives had foiled a widespread disruptive movement.

The Belfast Government feels it vital in the interest of peace that the more ardent Orangemen refrain from counter-moves since a calm demeanor only could prevent serious outbreaks and retaliatory acts.

It was announced that the permanent Ulster police force is being strengthened immediately by 1,000 men.

The determination with which the Northern Ireland Government has set itself to stamp out the bomb outrages is indicated by the calling out last night of 11,000 reserve constabulary, armed with rifles and revolvers.

Swift raids by police in England resulted in the seizure of quantities of ammunition and explosives and the search is being continued.

Such places as Westminster Abbey, Hendon Aerodrome, the office of the agent of Northern Ireland in London, the Clydebank shipbuilding area of Glasgow, and important points in Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham are being specially guarded.

Special precautions were taken outside the prisons at London and Manchester where 14 suspects in the bombings are in custody. Daring attempts at rescue have been the specialty of the Irish Republican Army.

An unexploded bomb was discovered beneath an electricity pylon near St. Helen's Lancashire, and there was an explosion yesterday at a hotel in Tralee, County Kerry, Eire, where Francis Chamberlain, only son of the British Premier, was holidaying. Little damage was done at Tralee and Mr. Chamberlain, who is employed in Birmingham at an ammunition factory, described the report of the affair as greatly exaggerated.

China's Ruling Party Meets; Peace Efforts in Abeyance

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20—The assembling of the Congress of China's ruling party, the Kusmintang, at Chungking today, and the current convening of the Japanese Diet in Tokyo, are expected to intensify mutual determination to press the Sino-Japanese conflict.

It is now recognized in almost all quarters that the recent "peace efforts" have had no tangible value. Indeed, the terms offered by Prince Fumimaro Konoye just before he resigned as Premier of Japan, anticipated such a high price on China's part that they gained no serious consideration. And the dismissal of Dr. Wang Ching-wei from his posts in the Kuomintang as a result of his urging acceptance of the Konoye proposals further indicates the present sentiment of the Chinese.

As a result of this development, it is now expected that the Japanese offensives will be renewed. A new drive in South China is anticipated. An effort to move forward from both ends of the Hankow-Canton railway is also a possibility. Some strategists believe that the Japanese also may attempt to cross the Yellow River and Shensi province with the eventual hope of cutting the present supply lines which connect China with Soviet Russia.

Shanghai dispatches of the Associated Press reported Japanese claims that their Army bombing planes had destroyed a large quantity of arms and provisions imported from Soviet Russia, in a raid on Pakoi, in Western Shensi Province. Reports from Canton indicated troop movements preparatory to renewed Japanese activity in South China.

Chinese Campaign Drafted

The Chinese, meanwhile, are intensifying guerrilla activity, necessitating the strengthening of the Japanese garrison. It is expected that 60 Chinese divisions will be placed in occupied territories by spring, thereby blocking Japanese economic plans by preventing the concentration of forces for further advances.

Despite Japanese efforts to discredit Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek a significant Chungking message says he has assumed the chairmanship of the Peoples Political Council in an effort to expedite democratic principles and achieve increased "mass support."

Thus mass resistance to Japan seems to be gaining at Chungking. The Chinese Reds have preached and practiced it since before the hostilities ever opened; but Kuomintang has talked about it but has hitherto done little to make it effective.

Recently the Kuomintang Executive took up the question of "organizing the entire population in unoccupied areas for effective continued resistance against Japan"—a subject long overdue, in view of the complaints voiced by National Army commanders over the utter lack of preparation disclosed by their entry into localities were they were themselves regarded as hostile invaders because of the old bad records of warlord armies in China.

Difficult Situation Faced

The current Kuomintang sessions will embrace discussion of means of prolonging the resistance in districts at present under Japanese occupation, and of preventing the Japanese from reaping benefits in occupied areas.

The problem is now a thorny one. With at least a third of the country more or less under Japanese occupation or domination, it is clear enough that the Kuomintang "missed the boat" in losing its chance for political preparation of the coastal and mid-China areas.

While the activities of political workers are facilitated by the fact that the Japanese are not even attempting, in most cases, to penetrate far off the main lines of communications or out of the cities and towns, nevertheless they are bound to work under a tremendous handicap and with conditions of inevitably lessening morale on the part of large sections of the Chinese population which is been driven by literal starvation toward some sort of co-operation with the invaders.

This is far from the spontaneous joy in deliverance from Kuomintang oppression which Japan depicts the Chinese as manifesting, but it is nevertheless serious from the National Government's point of view. And the Japanese have proved themselves completely ruthless in punishing any within their areas of occupation who manifest the slightest loyalty to Chungking.

Chinese Halt Exploitation

There is, however, an undoubted reluctance to help the Japanese and even this negative participation in Chungking's plans is proving a handicap to Japanese, who are eager to exploit their new "empire" and put it on a basis profitable to themselves if not to its population.

The "scorched earth policy" of the Kuomintang Government has been effective in crippling efforts to operate Japanese occupied China as a going concern.

The most promising field for political work by Chungking is, however, the areas Japan has not yet touched save by aerial bombs. These are reported by foreign travelers to maintain a surprising spirit of optimism and resistance.

More radical Leftists among the Chinese have urged, since before the 1926-7 revolutionary period, that the masses should be armed. Some of the Chinese peasantry have always been armed, and Chinese warlords who have had to deal with the Red Spear and similar organizations can testify that they are a hornet-hive. The opposition now to extension of this arming, coupled with all manner of organizational efforts, comes, as always, from Chinese capitalist elements who quite rightly, from their own point of view, feel that this represents a hazard to themselves as well as to Japan. But these elements are being quite effectually subdued by Japanese aggression, the scorched earth policy, and the general trend of the times in China.

French Note Minimized

TOKYO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Foreign Office spokesman said today that Japan "does not attach much importance" to the French note which followed those by the United States and Great Britain asking assurances that Japan would permit a continuance of the open door to trade policy in China.

The note, the spokesman said, "is merely a gesture to follow the lead of the United States and Britain." France, he said, was "too busy with other important questions" to take active interest in China.

League Condemns Air Raids; Hints U. S. Lead in China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Jan. 20—Recognizing its inability in existing circumstances to take effective action against aggressors, the 104th session of the League Council, which concluded today, nevertheless firmly reiterated its condemnation of Spanish Insurgent air raids and invited its members to consider further measures of assisting Chinese defense.

The resolution passed regarding China suggested consultations between the League powers and others particularly interested in the Far East. This was interpreted as meaning the United States in particular, and hinted a response from League powers if Washington initiated action which had been suggested in President Roosevelt's Congress message.

This resolution, although extending slightly beyond previous League resolutions on the subject was accepted reluctantly by the Chinese delegation which reserved the right to bring the matter before the Council's next meeting. Council members privately agreed that League powers would do little in the Far East unless the United States Government offered a more vigorous lead.

Five Chinese Proposals

The Chinese delegation had made five proposals. These included an international committee of co-ordination of world action against Japan, an international boycott of Japanese goods, the boycott of loans and supplies to Japan, financial aid for China, and international assurance of free transit of war materials to China. None of these requests were incorporated in the resolution.

The Council's resolution concerning the Spanish air raids was based upon the British Investigation Committee's report which stated that Insurgent Air Force bombing of open cities was directed "intentionally or negligently" against the civilian population. Such methods were condemned as "contrary to the conscience of mankind and the principles of international law." The resolution applauded the Spanish Foreign Minister's assertion that his Government had decided to avoid reprisals.

In the session now concluded the council revealed that its main usefulness today is as a forum for the victims of aggression whose representatives may present their position at Geneva and at least obtain a wide hearing. The fact that war is being waged simultaneously in Spain and China during the session and that the Council admitted its inability to do more than pass judgment on aggressors showed the League's present limitations.

No Action on Danzig

The decision on the problem of Danzig likewise revealed the League's present weakness. The League Council's committee of three—Britain, France, and Sweden—upheld High Commissioner Karl Burckhardt's claim that the anti-Jewish decrees violated the Danzig constitution. But this action makes his position untenable. But as a compromise he was persuaded to withhold his resignation temporarily. He is taking an indefinite leave of absence, but thus remains at the "disposal" of the committee through the League's Secretary General.

This compromise satisfied the Polish representative, who desired that the League should maintain its legal status in Danzig while refusing to sanction violations of a constitution for which the League is responsible, but which the Council confessed the League was unable to support by any effective action.

Actually, the League is no longer represented in Danzig and the High Commissioner is unlikely to return.

Meanwhile the League has avoided a complete surrender of its status in Danzig awaiting the results of the Danzig elections. The Committee deferred further action until the meeting preceding the May session of the Council. Discussions on the Danzig issue are understood to be in progress between Germany and Poland.

Better Late Than Never

GENEVA, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Dominican Republic's empty seat at the League of Nations Council table had caused corridor gossip since Monday that the Caribbean republic was boycotting the League.

But Roberto Despradel, Dominican Minister to Germany and delegate to the Council, cleared it all up last night. He arrived—in time for the closing session today.

"The first time I knew the Council had opened was when I read about it Tuesday in German newspapers," Mr. Despradel explained. "I cabled my Government and they said I still was official delegate. So I came immediately. Better late than never."

Historic Sites Due for Marking In West Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—An increased interest in the preservation and marking of historic sites and buildings in Saskatchewan is expected to follow the recent appointment of J. A. Gregory, member of the Saskatchewan Legislature, to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada.

Previous to Mr. Gregory's appointment, the Board consisted of six members from eastern Canada and one from British Columbia, the entire mid-West being unrepresented.

Mr. Gregory has taken a great interest in historical work in Saskatchewan, at the present time serving as President of the Saskatchewan Historical Society.

Up to the present time only seven historic sites in Saskatchewan have been marked. The Saskatchewan Historical Society, alarmed at the decay of historic buildings, pressed for more recognition for western Canada on the Board.

Saskatchewan has many historic sites, most of them connected with the Rebellion of 1885, and the first representative Government in the North West Territories.

One of the sites that will likely be marked is Wood Mountain, in southwestern Saskatchewan, where Sitting Bull and his Sioux Indians sought British sanctuary following the Custer massacre.

British Overseas Air-Mail Service To Add New York

MONTREAL, Jan. 20 (CP)—Trans-Canada Air Lines announced last night that the British Trans-Atlantic Airmail Service to be started in May will be extended to New York.

The weekly service to be operated by Imperial Airways in co-operation with Trans-Canada will follow a route from Foynes, Ireland, by way of Botwood, Newfoundland, and Montreal, to New York.

Trans-Canada said it was expected the schedule would be stepped up to two trips weekly each way before the end of the summer and would be succeeded by passenger service as well as mail. The planes will be 24-ton, four-motored flying boats equipped for refuelling in the air after the takeoff for the long hops.

Museum Acquires Ship Models

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The Science Museum in Kensington recently became richer by the gift of 10 models of Chinese junks. Some of the vessels which they represent are seldom seen nowadays. They are the gift of Sir Frederick Maze, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The models vary in size, the largest being over six feet long. The model of an Amoy fishing junk has a large canvas main-sail with a smaller canvas foresail and another aft made of matting. A sea-going junk from Foochow shows a type that has remained practically unchanged for 500 years or more. The overhanging stern is gaily painted with figures and scenery, while on each side of the prow is a large eye—to look where the junk is going! These boats run as much as 120 feet in length and are good sea boats of as high as 400 tons.

A Canton Slipper boat shows the type on which families on the Canton River spend their whole lives lying moored on the tidal flats. The inhabitants are the descendants of soldiers of the Mongol dynasty who escaped from a battle in the year 1370.

A trading junk from the Upper Yangtze carries a permanent crew of 12 and engages as many as 75 coolies for towing when required. The single large sail is only used when the wind is right aft. They carry as much as 120 tons of cargo.

Every model in the collection is a fine specimen of the model builder's art, perfect in every detail of rigging and deck gear.

Australia to Pay in Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Contributions and benefits under Australia's national insurance scheme are to begin on Sept. 4. Nine months later than originally contemplated and four months later than the date fixed under amending legislation, which was withdrawn.

Cabinet disruption was threatened before this compromise was reached. Attempts to postpone the scheme were opposed by Attorney General Robert G. Menzies, who threatened to resign, with prospects of Treasurer Richard G. Casey following suit.

Postponement was urged by Country Party members, who alleged that the scheme would add to the burdens of the small farmer. Australia's rural industries, because of drought and falling export prices, are having a difficult year.

Reluctance of several Ministers to proceed with the scheme at this juncture was increased when Australia's new £63,000,000 defense program was announced. A piecemeal application of the scheme, however, was resisted by the United Australia Party, upon both political and actuarial grounds. Eventually the opposition was borne down.

The campaign against national insurance from within the Ministerial parties has by no means ended, however. There is still a powerful faction determined to fight for indefinite postponement. A bill to correct anomalies in the main Act will be drafted during the recess. It probably will be passed in time for supplementary insurance provisions to operate simultaneously with the main Act.

The bill will fulfill the promise to bring small farmers and employers, and other self-employed persons within the scope of the scheme and to provide voluntary insurance for dependents of persons who are compulsorily insured.

It is also suggested that the scheme will be liberalized in other ways. For example, single insured women who discontinue contributions on marriage according to the present terms of the scheme lose all the equity they have built up in the insurance fund.

Another important amendment may liberalize the pension clauses of the Act. At present, a contributor must pay contributions for five years before he becomes eligible for pension payments which are payable to men when aged 65. But the incidence of unemployment between the ages of 60 and 65 is high. As the scheme now stands, persons who become unemployed within this period will lose all rights to pensions, even though their contributions may have been regular for the whole of their earlier working life.

In official quarters, it is believed that, notwithstanding continued opposition in Parliament, the preliminary organization work, which will be carried out intensively in the next three months, will have created an organization so large that it will be impossible for the Government to retreat.

Meanwhile the Government has yet to learn if it can count upon the co-operation of medical practitioners. The doctors' objections to the medical provisions of the national insurance scheme have received wide publicity. A Royal Commission is working on the question of doctors' fees.

Lloyd George Links British Arms Speed To Premier's Visits

LLANDUDNO, Wales, Jan. 19 (AP)—David Lloyd George today said that Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain was forced to speed rearmament upon his return from Rome just as he had been compelled to increased preparedness by the Munich conference.

"The truest and grimmest comments on the results of Mr. Chamberlain's visits are to be found in two sequels," the World War Prime Minister told an audience here.

"One is that which immediately followed his Munich achievement when, after announcing he had brought back peace in our lifetime, he created a new ministry to take prompt measures for protecting our cities against air raids from Germany.

"The other is that when he returned from Rome the first two colleagues he summoned for consultation were the new Minister for Air Raid Protection and the Minister for Military airplane production."

A Sharecropper's Story of Success

NEW YORK (AP)—A former Arkansas sharecropper who pyramided $300 worth of livestock into $3,500 worth of property in three years told a group of Wall Street brokers Jan. 19 that the answer to the South's economic problem was "diversification."

"Look at me," said H. L. Majure of Poplar Grove, Ark. "Three years ago I was just draggin' along. I'd been sharecroppin' for 20 years and never got nowhere. Now I've got 40 acres of land, a house they call the home demonstration agent's 'dream,' a good barn, stock, and machinery. And everything's paid for—I don't owe nobody a cent."

Guest of honor at a banquet of the Commodity Club, Mr. Majure told in down-to-earth fashion his success story.

Soviet Shifts Food Chiefs

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—Reorganization of Soviet Russia's food industries was announced today in line with a recent tendency to split important commissariats into specialized departments.

Food Commissar E. G. Kabanoff was removed and his ministry divided into three new commissariats—fish, meat, and dairy foods.

These will be headed respectively by Paulina Zhemchuzhina, Former Vice-Commissar for Food Industries and one-time head of the Moscow Perfume Trust; Pavel Smirnoff, and Vassily Zotoff.

The Defense Industries Commissariat was divided Jan. 12 into four branches—aviation, shipbuilding, military stores and armament. The Commissariat of Light Industry was split Jan. 3 into two—textile and light industry.

The Government, meanwhile, pressed its campaign against lazy workers and lax executives. Pravda, organ of the Communist Party, reported disciplinary measures against ten officials of the timber industry, including the managing director of a paper combine, the managing director of a match factory and the manager of a furniture factory "for protecting loafers."

Some were removed or demoted and others were held or trial.

FSA Orders Study Of Sharecroppers

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm Security Administration officials said Jan. 19 four investigators had been ordered to New Madrid, Mo., to inquire into the sharecropper situation in that area.

Officials said the investigation had been decided upon and that they had received no word of a request for Federal investigation at the time the decision was made.

What was described as a "tremendous jump" in the number of requests for aid from the New Madrid area prompted the inquiry, officials said. They estimated that 400 families had applied for grants within the last month.

The investigators, part of a regular staff maintained by the FSA, will be assigned from Salt Lake City, Indianapolis, Chicago, and Washington.

Sharecroppers Moved Off

NEW MADRID, Mo. (AP) — New Madrid County authorities began moving 500 sharecroppers Jan. 19—part of an original army of 1,300 who camped along southeast Missouri highways protesting their economic situation—from a concentration camp to plantations.

Prosecuting Attorney J. V. Conran said most of them were being returned to the houses they left to stage the demonstration and that shelter had been found for those who said they had no homes.

It was hoped to have the camp, in the Birds Point-New Madrid floodway, emptied by Jan. 20.

The camp was formed last Jan. 15 by those who declined to return to their homes at the request of the highway patrol which had been ordered by the State Health Department to clear the roads.

Pipe Lines for Television in United States?

(Continued from Page 1)

transmitting a picture without employing any moving parts.

Without any formal education in the natural sciences to speak of, Mr. Farnsworth is in the great line of descent of Thomas A. Edison, who accumulated his research facts as he went along. The 12-man monopoly committee listened absorbed yesterday as Mr. Farnsworth quietly told how at the age of 12 he had been put in charge of a farm lighting system with all the concomitant motors and electrical contraptions, and ran the thing because nobody else could keep it running. He showed an immediate childish rapport with electrical equipment, seemed to absorb knowledge about it instinctively, was in sympathy with motors and batteries and the magazines of popular mechanics as another lad would be with baseball. It was these magazines which served him as his technical university. At the age of 13, in 1921, he told the committee, he had the idea of eliminating all moving parts from television equipment.

Invention and Tools

"The moment I discovered tools—out of the textbooks I mean," he said, "which would enable television to be done without moving parts, the invention seemed almost simultaneous: as a matter of fact simultaneously with the discovery that there was an electron and a photo-electric effect."

The invention came when young Farnsworth was a freshman in high school; it consisted of a means for producing an electric counterpart of an optical image. Then it was only a day dream. He had no money, no technical background, and access only to a very modest school library, a static generator of a physics laboratory and "an old Braun tube." His family moved from Idaho to Provo, Utah, and the earnest young scholar kept reading avidly every scrap of material he could on this one subject. In 1924, he recalls, he had evolved "what is essentially the present system of electronic transmission." He persuaded two California businessmen to put up $8,000 in Salt Lake City in 1926 to push the idea, and also decided, being 19 and "quite old," to get married, which he promptly did, moving to a laboratory in Los Angeles. The $8,000 was all used up in two and a half months.

Enthusiastic Help

It was like trying to build a steam engine on a desert island. A larger group of San Francisco businessmen got interested, for everybody was talking about television then: "It was a darned crazy idea," they said, "but somebody ought to put some money in it!" So $12,000 more was added. By 1927 the young Farnsworth was able to show television transmission without a single moving part. Most television technique over the world today is based in part on the idea of that young high school freshman. Since that time, the Farnsworth group has spent over $1,000,000, and produced 46 patents, and now works in close collaboration with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., RCA and Philco, as well as with British and German companies.

All this time Mr. Farnsworth has believed television was just around the corner, but now he is certain of it. It has been held back needlessly long in America, he thinks, contrasted to Great Britain, which now markets sets on a fee basis; but when television comes, this year or next, it will be better than that in any foreign country. He does not believe there has been any patent suppression in television, and he pays tribute to the existing patent system, under which the infant art has been nurtured.

Television sets will be as convenient as radios, he says. There will be a rapid rate of obsolescence at first, but the curiosity value, he believes, will bring a big demand. It is only a question of a few years now; perhaps even this year. There is no static, in the radio sense, but interference of certain electric machinery will drive flights of stars over the moving image on the screen—"they look exactly like birds," he said. Existing equipment will transmit outdoor news events, motion picture films, and studio performances so clearly that it is next to indistinguishable from a regular movie performance.

"Well, why isn't it on the market?" asked Chairman O'Mahoney, eliciting the previously recorded explanation from Mr. Farnsworth of the imminence of RCA plans.

As Mr. Farnsworth sees it, the television programs will be "piped" over the country in the new coaxial cables, and there will be need of 100 transmitting stations at least, to cover the country. Great Britain had it easier, being a smaller country and needed only two stations. Personally he would like to see the new industry get away from dependence on advertising, as in radio, right at the start before the incubus is fastened on it, and adopt the British or European system of a fee-payment. Otherwise, he said, the same cigarette and similar advertising will be brought into the home in visual form which now comes in by sound.

Mr. Farnsworth was sponsored before the committee by the Commerce Department, which is putting on this new phase of the patent inquiry. He exhibited samples of large, complicated television tubes, some of them looking like office vacuum bottle decanters, and one of them capable of recording a candle's light 10 miles distant.

Community Service Offered by W.C.T.U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia County Woman's Christian Temperance Union has announced inauguration of a six-point program of community service marking the centenary of its founder, Francis E. Willard.

A special meeting will be conducted each Monday in the Union's headquarters here. Reading rooms and assembly room will be opened to girls' groups on Tuesday evenings. Bible lectures are scheduled for Wednesday afternoons. A mothers' group will meet each Thursday, while junior meetings for boys and girls are scheduled for Fridays. Sunday afternoons will be given over to young people's forums.

Frankfurter Picks Cardozo Law Clerk

WASHINGTON (AP)—Felix Frankfurter, who will take his seat on the Supreme Court bench Jan. 30, named Joseph Rauh as his law clerk Jan. 20.

Mr. Rauh, who was law clerk to the Late Justice Cardozo, is a graduate of the Harvard Law School, class of '35 and studied under Professor Frankfurter. The latter recommended him to Associate Justice Cardozo, with whom Mr. Rauh remained until the jurist passed on last July.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

Schacht: Financial Genius And Restraining Influence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Although Dr. Hjalmar Schacht has been President of the Reichsbank since 1933, that is, since the beginning of the Hitler regime, he is not actually a National Socialist nor is he entirely at one with the National Socialist theories of state.

Nevertheless he strongly supported Herr Hitler after a dispute with Dr. Heinrich Brüning, Reich Chancellor of the Republic in 1931. But as a financier, firmly believing in the necessity for international trade as a basis for his country's economic prosperity, he has been at odds with those National Socialists who aimed at building up the power of the Party through a system of autarchy, or economic isolation.

The history of his tenure as President of the Bank and as Minister of Economics from 1934 to October, 1937, therefore, shows Dr. Schacht as a restraining influence on National Socialist economics, which demanded enormous expenditures for armaments, while at the same time placing at the party's disposal his extraordinary genius in evolving a system of triangular barter by which limited foreign trade could be carried on without the export of capital.

Stays in Cabinet

The disappearance of this restraining influence from the Reichsbank—Dr. Schacht retains his Cabinet post as Minister without portfolio—just when Dr. Schacht was negotiating with the London Refugee Committee over arranging an exodus of Jews from Germany, and while negotiations, of a nature not specified, were under way with the Governor of the Bank of England, is expected to bring an intensifying of a purely war economy in German finance.

Genius for Finance

Dr. Schacht's genius for finance, however, had been recognized long before the advent of the Third Reich, for it was he who was largely responsible for bringing order out of the young German Republic's financial chaos in 1923, when, with the help of the British and Dutch banks, he set the mark on a gold basis, so that its value changed overnight from 42,000,000,000,000 marks to the dollar to four to the dollar. Within a year Germany's currency had become as strong and dependable as any in Europe.

Dr. Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht, as his middle names indicate, is not unknown in America. Indeed he just missed by a few weeks being an American citizen, since his parents, who came from Holstein, had been staying in New York and returned to Berlin just before he was born. Later, his tall, energetic form, always wearing the high stiff collar for which he has become famous, was seen in the higher council of the Dresdner bank, from which he was called in 1923 by Dr. Gustav Stresemann to bring order into Germany's finances.

As President of the Reichsbank, he was largely instrumental in negotiating the favorable terms to Germany of the Dawes Plan and Young Plan in 1923 and 1929, respectively, but resigned over differences in regard to the new Bank for International Settlements in 1930. He had shown that, though essentially a financier, he was prepared to infuse a strong political slant into his policy—always insisting on return of colonies as essential to German economics.

Stable Influence

The genius of Dr. Schacht was once more called upon with the advent of the Hitler regime, and, as a financier enjoying the complete confidence of the big industrialists, as well as the foreign financiers, contrived to introduce a valuable element of stability into a regime that was based largely on the small trader, small farmer, and independent artisan.

During the following three years his skill in negotiating agreements with foreign creditors, rigid control of foreign exchange supplies and his ingenuity in effecting barter arrangements with foreign states enabled his country to secure raw materials for rearmament, without completely ruining its export trade.

But the eagerness of the National Socialist leaders for still greater expenditures on arms brought increasing friction with the restraining hand of Dr. Schacht and in 1936 he urged the appointment of a central control officer with whom he could carry on his negotiations, instead of with the various heads of departments.

Four-Year Plan

The result was the development of the Four-Year Plan in charge of Field Marshal Hermann Göring. The new policy involved by the plan led, as was expected, to greater demands from those leaders who wanted more complete autarchy and independence and as the pressure on Dr. Schacht increased, he resigned as Minister of Economics the following year, while continuing as President of the Reichsbank on a basis of annual appointment.

The greater the pressure for autarchy, the more Dr. Schacht appeared as a restraining influence. He boldly criticized the party policy and warned that disaster would inevitably follow if the Government attempted to finance its rearmament by controlled inflation. He looked with misgiving upon the Berlin policy of producing at high cost what could be imported cheaply—a tendency that relieved unemployment while decreasing the yield of those employed.

With the disappearance of Dr. Schacht from a position of control, the National Socialist regime loses the help of perhaps the most astute financier in the world today, and an intensified and more hazardous program of spending on arms is expected to follow.

Text of Hitler Letters

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—Following are texts of the letters Chancellor Hitler sent Dr. Hjalmar Schacht and Dr. Walther Funk when Dr. Schacht was replaced by Dr. Funk as President of the Reichsbank:

To Dr. Schacht:

My Dear Herr Minister: I take the occasion of your recall from the office of the Presidency of the Reichsbank Directorate to offer my sincerest and warmest thanks for all services you rendered for Germany and for me personally in this position through long hard years.

Your name above all will be connected forever with the first epoch of national rearmament. I am pleased to be able to use you in your position as Reichsminister for the solution of new tasks.

To Dr. Funk:

Dear Herr Minister: I take the occasion of your appointment as President of the German Reichsbank to express to you my sincerest wishes upon assumption of your new office. It will be your task:

First, to safeguard as heretofore in your office combining two important departments the absolute stability of wages and prices and, thereby to continue to maintain the value of the mark.

Second, to open up and enlarge in increased measure the capital market for private financial needs.

Third, to bring to conclusion the process—begun by the law of Feb. 10, 1937—of transforming the Reichsbank, which was withdrawn from the supreme sovereignty of the Reich by the Dawes plan, into a German Bank of Issue unconditionally subjected to the sovereignty of the State, in conformity with National Socialist principles.

Following is the text of a Government communiqué announcing the replacement of Dr. Schacht as President of the Reichsbank by Dr. Funk:

The complete realization of the additional tasks placed on business for the building up of Greater Germany demands a unified leadership of economic, financial, and money market policies.

For this reason the Führer decreed that the direction of the Reich's Economics Ministry and of the Reichsbank should be united again. To that end, the Führer relieved the President of the Reichsbank Directorate, Dr. Schacht, of his office and named to the Presidency of the Reichsbank for a period of four years the Reich's Economics Minister, Walther Funk, who will remain as Reich's Economics Minister.

Dr. Schacht will continue to remain a member of the German Reichs Government in his capacity as Reichsminister. He will be assigned to solution of special tasks.

Iturbi Hops 5,500 Miles For 5-Minute Radiocast

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — José Iturbi, Spanish pianist and Conductor of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, plans to fly 5,500 miles over the week end for a five-minute performance.

Mr. Iturbi's plans call for him to leave here by plane Jan. 20 for Los Angeles, arriving there Jan. 21. He will make a five-minute appearance on a radio program Jan. 22 from Hollywood and leave by plane after the radiocast to rehearse the Rochester Philharmonic on Jan. 24.

Mr. Iutrbi has announced he will remain as Conductor of the Rochester orchestra for the 1939-1940 season.

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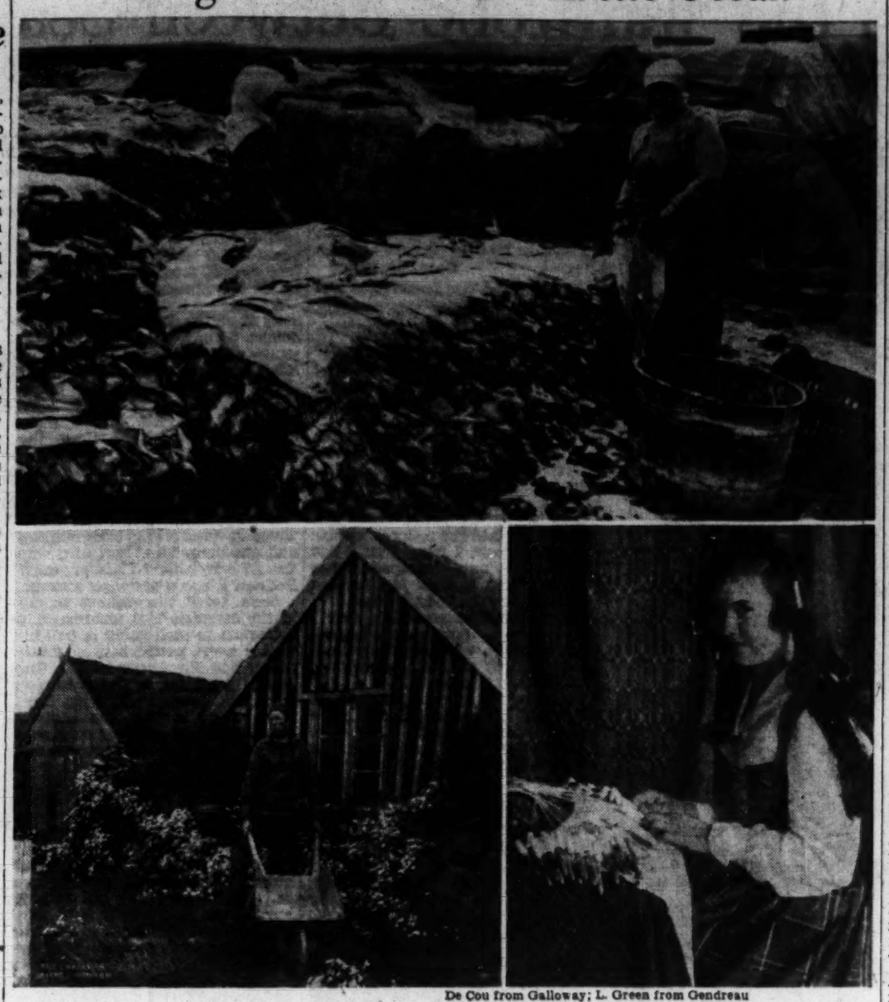

De Cou from Galloway; L. Green from Gendreau

What the Tourist May See in Far-Away Iceland

Upper—Fishing village and center of fishing industry at Hafnarfjordur. Lower left—A typical Iceland home. Lower right—An Iceland girl learning to be an expert lace maker as part of school training.

Far-Away Iceland Is Rich in Surprises

Reykjavik, Iceland

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

It is the weather forecast that I, too, have to thank for my first acquaintance with Iceland: "The depression at present stationed over Iceland is moving slowly towards the South East. . . ." At this moment, as I am making these notes, my relation to the notorious depressions is the most intimate possible.

I am sitting in my tent at the foot of the Long Glacier, my legs stuck into a discarded Iceland-Danish mail-bag which has warm feathers in it instead of letters. The rain is pattering down on the wall of the tent, and outside my three ponies are hanging their dripping heads. Only Eythor, my guide, is enjoying himself — contentedly chewing a lump of dried shark, an Iceland delicacy smelling stronger than gorgonzola cheese.

The frosty wind has broken a blue gap in the black bank of clouds above us and is driving the barricade slowly back, a low dark ceiling. . . . Through the fluttering door-flap of the tent we have put up for the night's rest on a mossy patch here by the Long Glacier I see how the clouds are moving literally toward the south, toward New York, Toronto, London, Paris. But here over Iceland the sun will shine tomorrow.

* * *

My holiday in Iceland began with an unusual journey on a ship that cruised for a fortnight among all the lonesome fjords around the island. Our ship put in at Akureyri, the capital of North Iceland, where there are not only moss huts and buildings of corrugated iron, but real stone houses too. Cars and wooden-seated trucks carry the traffic.

There was an Iceland woman among our passengers, too, tall, blonde, and vivacious. Like most of her compatriots she spoke perfect English. Of course, I realized that anybody whose mother-tongue was Icelandic would have no difficulty in learning another language compared with the difficulty of others in learning Icelandic. Just consider: the simple sentence, "Bondinn á á á á" means in English: "The peasant has a ewe grazing by the river." Icelandic is, in fact, the most interesting language in Europe. It is the tongue of the Edda, that monument of Germanic literature, and is still very much what it was 1,000 years ago when it was brought here by the first Norwegian settlers.

As our ship traveled north along the coast of Iceland I stood on deck amazed. It really was sun at midnight. No beam came from the tall lighthouse guarding the entrance to the narrow bay of Djúpivogur. For the next four months it would have as little need to burn as most of the other lighthouses of Iceland.

About 9 o'clock in the evening it had looked as if we were sailing straight into the sun. About a quarter to ten the coast had begun to turn red as a rose, only the snow on the heights was lilac, and blue-gray shadows fell from the angular mountain-tops. Toward 10 o'clock I could look at the sun without being dazzled. It glowed, round and clear as the moon, and now the polar sea shimmered green, blue and, along the to the horizon, silver-white. For an hour its orange-colored light slid slowly across a sky brighter and more limpid than I had ever seen.

* * *

About midnight we entered the harbor. The air was crystal-clear. Fishing-boats met us and laborers came aboard. Nobody went to bed. For the "night"—what a misleading word!—I hired a pony on the quayside and rode out over the moors toward the sun, which was already beginning to climb again.

Reykjavik, the capital, is a perfect modern metropolis with, of course, its own unique curiosities. It is a friendly town surrounded by some of the world's real wonders. The first view from the sea is of the skyline, made up of long rows of houses, a white building above, the National Library, and then innumerable clean corrugated dwellings painted brown, white, and green.

"I imgained life in Reykjavik would be boring," a young Danish girl who had married an Icelander said to me. But what she found was a community reading more books than any million people in other parts of the civilized world. I often came to a lonely house built of wood and turf where a farmer passed his frugal life with his family around him, and I would discuss books with him as if we were members of an élite literary circle in one of the great cities of the world.

Reykjavik itself has every modern institution from Parliament to a University as well as the up-to-date comforts with which we are familiar. In fact, it has one amenity all its own. When the fishwives want to do their washing they don't need any coal, for Reykjavik (the name actually means "The Bay of Smoke") has a public washhouse of no greater charge on the rates than the cost of the iron gratings which have been fixed over the springs so that nobody should fall into the hot water gushing out of the ground. There are two of these hot springs which well out of the stony ground at a normal temperature of 195° Fahrenheit.

I was at an Iceland farm where the farmer had simply connected a central heating plant to one of these springs—and it never needed a plumber.

Actually Iceland might well have been called "Fire Land" by its first settlers, ninth century Norwegian adventurers. There are many volcanoes and the two geysers: the famous Great Geyser and the Small.

For ten hours I rode through masses of black volcanic débris to get to the southernmost point of Iceland, Reykjanes (Smoke Ness) on the Atlantic shore. Here the ground is so hot that the lighthouse keeper bakes his bread not in an oven but in a hole in the earth, steely blue, ochrous yellow, brilliant red moist sand. From a distance one would think the ground itself was on fire. Gentle vapor gives place to a thunderous shower, some mighty subterranean engine begins to work, and the glittering silver spiral of the Small Geyser springs high into the air. Infernal brimstone fumes meet my nose.

We ride to the lighthouse, and then sit in the best room. Suddenly there is a rumble, the ground trembles, the house and the chairs vibrate, spoons rattle. The housewife only smiles.

"An earthquake," she remarks. "We have them every day in Reykjanes."

Tour-a-bouts

A fast coach service between New York and Florida will be inaugurated on Feb. 2 by the Seaboard Railway when the new streamlined Silver Meteor will be placed in regular service. The Silver Meteor will pull seven luxurious cars and will carry a registered nurse-stewardess. The train is completely air conditioned and is equipped with a radio. Low-priced meals and individual reclining chairs are additional features of this new Diesel train.

* * *

The 24,000-ton M.V. Saturnia's two-class Mediterranean Cruise, operated by two companies—Raymond-Whitcomb in co-operation with the Italian Line—sailing Feb. 25, will last 56 days, will cruise over 15,000 miles—8,200 of which will be in the Mediterranean itself, will call at 27 ports on three continents and seven islands. Every country in Europe, Asia, and Africa that has a Mediterranean sea coast, except Spain and Albania, will be visited.

* * *

Harriet-Louise H. Patterson, Bible lecturer and leader of tours to Bible lands, has announced her annual spring tour to the Holy Land and Mediterranean. Called "The Pilgrimage of a Lifetime," the tour will take 61 days. There will be daily lectures in preparation for extensive sightseeing.

* * *

The St. Charles Bridge, Prague's famous landmark, is literally held together by eggs. Centuries ago when the ancient stone bridge was constructed, every peasant for miles around brought a quota of eggs, at the King's command, to mix with the mortar used in the bridge. The architects believed this would strengthen the structure.

* * *

For the second time in its colorful history, Egypt is sponsoring a new opera which is to make its world premiere early in April under Royal patronage. The new opus is the "Diadem of Stars" and has for its background the colorful reigns of the Pharoahs Akhnaten and Tutankhamen. The new opera is the work of Ruth Lynda Deyo, American pianist-composer, and Charles Dalton, English author. The first Egyptian sponsored opera was Verdi's "Aida," produced in honor of the Empress Eugenie's visit to Egypt for the opening of the Suez Canal.

* * *

American entrants and spectators at the International Ski Meet in Poland next month will become acquainted with a city acknowledged by widely-traveled Americans to be one of the most charming places in Central Europe, but which will be new to many of the winter sports visitors. Inquiries received by Orbis—Polish Travel Bureau—at its New York office indicate that the games will draw a large attendance to the Carpathian snow-playgrounds a short distance south of Cracow, the old Polish capital.

* * *

A "new" route to California has been made by the inauguration of a through sleeping car between Chicago and Los Angeles by way of New Orleans, where a full day is provided for sightseeing, yet without taking one's belongings from the through car. Leaving Chicago in the Illinois Central's Creole, the train reaches New Orleans the next morning. A flat charge of $5.40 is made for an organized tour of New Orleans. Leaving Crescent City in the Southern Pacific, the route lies through Texas and New Mexico, thence Tucson, Phoenix, and Palm Springs, reaching Los Angeles the fourth morning from Chicago.

Two Are Sentenced In Canal Espionage

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone (AP)—Two young Germans, convicted in the Canal Zone's first espionage trials of unlawfully obtaining information on the defenses of the United States, were sentenced Jan. 20 to two years at hard labor.

Judge Bunk Gardner allowed defense counsel 60 days in which to file a petition of appeal and bill of exceptions.

The two were Hans Heinrich Schackow and Ernst Robert Edward Kuhrig. Ingeborg Waltrunt Gutman, secretary, and Gisbert Wilhelm Cross, still face trial on the same charges. All were arrested Oct. 16 on charges of taking pictures at Fort Randolph, which defends the Atlantic entrance to the Panama Canal.

Radio Entertainers Threaten to Strike

NEW YORK (AP)—The local chapter of the American Federation of Radio Artists voted Jan. 19 to support the organization's national board if it decides to call a strike in protest over minimum wage negotiations. Officials said such a strike would have a serious effect on sponsored programs on the radiocasting chains.

The Federation said it ordered the vote after a fact-finding committee of the American Association of Advertising Agencies had refused to recognize the union's wage demands.

New Refugee Conversations Sought

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—A spokesman for the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee, which has been in conference with German officials here, said today that inquiries will be made through diplomatic channels to determine whether any method can be found of continuing the discussions.

The German Government early today had notified American negotiators that conversations on the Jewish emigration plan of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, deposed President of the Reichsbank, were discontinued.

The notice was served on George Rublee, American executive of the Inter-Governmental Refugee Committee, and his American assistants, Robert Pell and Joseph Cotton, Jr., who came here Jan. 10 for conversations conducted largely with Dr. Schacht himself.

The Schacht plan, which he previously had presented to the refugee committee in London, made expansion of Germany's export trade a condition for German co-operation in the removal of as many as possible of the 700,000 German Jews.

German officials denied that there was any connection between the shelving of the Reichsbank head and his efforts to solve the problem of Germany's 700,000 Jews through the Rublee committee, formed last summer at Evian-les-bains, France, by representatives of 32 nations. Official quarters said Reichsführer Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Göring were in full accord with Dr. Schacht on his emigration plan.

As Dr. Schacht was retained in the cabinet, without portfolio but subject to assignment to "special duties," it was thought possible he would be charged with concluding the Jewish emigration negotiations.

Late in the day Mr. Rublee approached the German Government in an effort to determine the chances of reopening negotiations on some basis other than the Schacht plan. No response was received immediately and a spokesman for the Rublee group declined to speculate on the possibility of resuming the conversations.

In any event Mr. Rublee, Mr. Pell and Mr. Cotton, Jr., expected to leave Berlin tomorrow as planned.

Mexico Turns Back 17 Jewish Refugees

By the Associated Press

Vera Cruz, Mexico

Mexican immigration officials refused admittance to the country Jan. 20 to 17 Jews arriving from Europe aboard the Hamburg-American Liner Iberi.

The authorities said their papers were not in order.

Funk Criticizes U. S.

BERLIN, Jan. 20 (AP)—The removal of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht from the presidency of the Reichsbank, and the appointment of Dr. Walther Funk as his successor, has given particular interest to an article from Dr. Funk's pen sharply criticizing the United States.

The article appeared in a special edition of the magazine Der Vierjahresplan (four year plan) threatening to transfer Germany's trade with the United States to the Balkans.

It was generally regarded in informed circles as Germany's answer to President Roosevelt's Congressional message attacking National Socialist and Fascist policies.

"During the first ten months of the year—1938—Germany imported goods worth almost 5,000,000,000 marks (about $2,000,000,000)," Dr. Funk wrote.

"It is of special interest that the country from which National Socialist Germany bought the most goods was the United States which daily and in the most vulgar terms abuses and insults this big customer.

"The United States will lose this customer and the difficulties and incompleteness of the Anglo-American trade treaty will show that no substitute for this customer will be found on the disturbed world market.

"But we will be able to find substitute countries for our orders hitherto placed in the United States, namely, in the Balkan countries and Turkey which constitute natural exchange partners for Germany."

[Washington gave little notice to Dr. Funk's threat because, it was said, Germany for a long time had been buying here only goods she absolutely needed and which would be hard to get elsewhere at a fair price.]

Schacht Ouster Discussed

LONDON, Jan. 20 (AP)—London diplomatic and financial circles interpreted the ousting of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht from the Presidency of the German Reichsbank today as a prelude to a more radical German economic and monetary policy.

Informed sources believed he was deposed because he told Reichsführer Hitler, the German economic structure could not withstand the present heavy expenditures on building and armaments.

The mark dropped fractionally in London when the Hitler announcement was posted.

Dr. Schacht was said here to have urged that no further measures be taken against Jews until discussions were completed with the inter-governmental refugee committee representatives.

Financial sources said they were not particularly concerned about the chances German barter methods now might damage world trade. They believed they would be effective in central and eastern Europe but that they could not succeed on a world-wide basis.

Trade Aspects Scanned

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—American trade experts said today they believed Adolf Hitler had decided to continue Germany's artificial system of barter trade regardless of any possible effects on world economy.

They drew this conclusion from the removal of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as President of the Reichsbank and his replacement by Dr. Walther Funk, Minister of Economics.

Dr. Funk, American experts said, desires to push Germany's barter system for all it is worth. Dr. Schacht, although the originator of the German barter system, believed, the experts said, that it was only temporary and that Germany would return to a liberal system of trade after a time, despite the fact that he recently classified barter as a "new economic system" which eventually would supplant classic economics.

British Columbia Land Plan Weighed Carefully by Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A plan put forward by Sir Henry Page Croft for settling United Kingdom families upon the land in British Columbia, has received a cautious welcome from the United Kingdom Government.

Sir Henry's report was made in collaboration with Mr. R. S. Dalgleish, and its recommendations call for subsidized immigration of British settlers to Canada's farthest west Province.

Accompanied by Maj. Gen. M. L. Hornby of Lethbridge, Alberta, who long has advocated British immigration to Canada, and several provincial legislators, the British parliamentarian and Mr. Dalgleish, a shipowner, made an exhaustive survey of vacant agricultural lands from the Fraser valley in the lower mainland north to the Cariboo and Prince George districts.

Sir Henry envisioned some 10,000 British settlers and their families established on the 1,000,000 or more acres of suitable land and backed by sufficient funds to enable them to become self-supporting. Such a scheme, he said, would benefit not only British Columbia but Canada as a whole, particularly as the settlers would require thousands of head of livestock, tools, lumber, and staples.

[Premier T. D. Pattullo, according to the Canadian Press, said the Provincial Government was willing to provide free crown-granted lands to settlers if a satisfactory scheme could be worked out. He suggested a conference including executives of Canada's two national railway companies, and provincial and Dominion Governments, to discuss the matter.]

Demand for Produce Limited

The proposal has since been discussed in the British Parliament, upon a motion favoring "an early resumption of the movement of the population within the Empire."

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for the Dominions, agreed to this motion on behalf of the Government. At the same time he explained that the scope for movement of the kind, so far as it involved emigration from Britain to cultivate land in Canada and other overseas countries of the British Commonwealth, was at present limited.

The main reason for this was the restricted nature of the world demand for agricultural produce just now and the fact that the fertility of the land concerned was being rapidly increased by improved machinery and methods of cultivation without addition to the numbers of the workers.

In the year 1938 somewhat more persons went from Britain to the Dominions than the other way about, but for a considerable period prior to that date the net movement was in the opposite direction. The British Government holds that the large scale migration for the peopling of the Dominions which it desires to see in operation, can only take place if manufacturing industries as well as agriculture become available to occupy the migrants.

Regarding Sir Henry Page Croft's proposal, Mr. MacDonald said, "I have not dismissed that plan; I have not rejected it. It is being considered, I understand, by the authorities in Canada in the first place as it should be." Mr. MacDonald added, "We should have to be satisfied that the Canadian Government were ready to make a 50 per cent contribution of whatever the Government costs of this scheme might be."

Cannot Exceed Equal Share

Upon Sir Henry's protesting that this "50-50 ratio" was "rather a deterrent, Mr. MacDonald said: "We are bound by legislation in this country to the 50 per cent principle in dealing with the Canadian Government as with the Australian Government. But we do not necessarily interpret that as meaning that their contribution should be a cash contribution. Naturally we should be prepared to consider a grant of land or any such service of that kind as part of the 50 per cent contribution."

Sir Henry's scheme, nevertheless, although suspended, is by no means extinct. It is true that as sketched by its authors it postulates a total eventual contribution of £10,000,000 from the British Government.

The fact that the British Parliament recently extended for 15 years a law fixing £1,500,000 annually as a sum expendable upon migration in the Empire may also, as Sir Henry has pointed out in conversation with a Christian Science Monitor representative, not be without a bearing upon the prospects of the scheme.

Lehman Asks Rural Fight on Bigotry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y.—Taking for his text the obligation of the farming community to uphold tolerance, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman told the New York State Agricultural Society Jan. 19 that agriculture must join in the fight against bigotry. The principal speaker before the Society's 107th banquet here, the Governor centered his emphasis on a call on the farmers "to maintain and protect those fundamental American rights of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom of the press which won their recognition in rural America."

"The educational and cultural advantages which the State, through its generous State aid, makes available to our communities, should be the most effective means to guarantee the perpetuation of these fundamental rights," Governor Lehman said, and added, "If in any rural community of the State, bigotry is allowed to rear its ugly head, then it must be regretfully admitted that agriculture and its followers have failed as the partner of the State."

Rumania Transfers Minister to Berlin

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Rumanian Minister to Berlin, Radu Djuvara, was transferred to Athens as Ambassador to Greece yesterday under circumstances which strongly indicated Rumania was dissatisfied with its relations with Germany.

The Rumanian Foreign Office said a new minister to Germany would not be appointed at present and it was planned to send a foreign office official, Radu Crustescu, to Berlin "in a number of weeks" as a Chargé d'Affaires. Radu Djuvara formerly was Chargé d'Affaires at Washington.

Bartholomews Lose Plea

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The parents of Freddie Bartholomew lost Jan. 19 in their attempt to have the State Supreme Court review proceedings whereby the 14-year-old British-born film star was adopted by his aunt, Miss Myllicent Mary Bartholomew.

The Court denied without comment the petition filed by Mr. and Mrs. Cecil L. Bartholomew.

Zahl Finds Guiana Ideal for Refugees

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana (CP)—Dr. Paul A. Zahl, member of the staff of Haskins Laboratory, New York, arrived in Georgetown Jan. 19 from the summit of Mt. Roraima, in the hinterlands of British Guiana, and described the district as "ideal" for the settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany.

A mission settlement in that area was growing all crops that were grown in California, he said, and other facilities of the district were favorable.

Two newly-discovered water falls were reported by Dr. Zahl. One, a sheer drop of 1,600 feet, will be named for King George VI if His Majesty approves the idea. The other is 1,200 feet high.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Freshening Up the Wardrobe Between Seasons

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Fresh Touches to Top Off That Late-Winter Clothes Look

Collars, Piping, Little Basque Jackets, Flowered Taffeta Aprons—and Petticoats That Show, My Dears!

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

In the commercial world January is a month when inventories are taken. In private life individuals drift of necessity into the same occupation, however small the scale of their needs. Weary of their winter wardrobes, the business girl and the frivolous matron alike bring into the light from dim closets costume after costume, limp and dejected on their hangers, for examination and refurbishing. Familiarity has dulled their glamour; what can be done to give them again that zestful appearance without which clothes, like people, lack charm?

A plum-colored one-piece frock of rayon crepe, with pleated bodice and skirt, comes first to attention. It wears a high, harsh neckline such as fashion prescribed for the early winter, but which the present post-script season permits us to soften with lingerie. According to the type of drapery, collar, or thrust which gives us our opportunity for modification, we can select from the liberal repertory in neckwear departments, several pieces with which to ring changes on this too-familiar dress, and by means of which we can give it a less or more formal aspect. Looking about we shall find available small, prim collars, expressing the "little girl" vogue and ranging in materials from piqué to georgette, batiste, and organdie; also bibs, plastrons, vestees, berthas, draped cowls, ascots and fichus. Crisp little bows of pastel piqué likewise suggest refreshing touches and may be worn not only at the neck but at other strategic points.

Chokers and Dog Collars

Yet further variety in the at-the-throat effects can be secured with the new chokers and dog collars. Beatrice Dawson has designed some in a chalky-white composition that has the same flattering effect on the complexion that lingerie has. Becoming lines and tones that properly complement and compliment the skin can be secured, too, by multiple strands of graduated or twisted pearls in pastel colors.

Because neck trimmings form a frame the face they are particularly interesting to work with, and altering, as they do, the appearance of the person wearing them, give an impression of vital change in the costume with which they are associated. Nevertheless, they are a familiar expedient and less exciting at this moment than is this season's taffeta petticoats!

The remark, "Your slip shows," is the initiator of distress. Not so the statement, "Your petticoat hangs an inch below your dress." For petticoats are permitted—nay, urged—to descend below the hem, and to gallavant there capriciously in the role of ruffles, fashioned of fancy silks, in harmonized or contrasted colors, plaids, polka dots, stripes or patterns. Moreover, believe it or not, even with dark dresses, this aggressive flounce may be of white lace or all-over white embroidery, below a taffeta heading.

Is not this fashion the solution for the black wool dress you have taken from the closet? Why not buy a petticoat with a fuchsia flounce to give grace to that stupid hem with which you were once content; and match the flounce in a veil and a pair of gloves? Your appearance will be as up-to-the-minute as if you had bought a new outfit from the ground up instead of only from the hem down. Of course your skirt must be shortened to compensate for the ruffle. The correct length is now from two to three inches below the knees, at least for the figure that is young and slim.

Modernize With Pipings

In the same mood but less exciting are contrast bandings and pipings on hems and then repeated on other edges, such as closings, pockets, collars, cuffs. Sometimes the style of a dress lends itself easily to the application, even long after it was first new, of such decorative lines of color, achieved with bias folds, which one may buy at trimming or notion counters, or with fancy braids or cordings. Perhaps the frock of grey rabbit-hair wool, which has always seemed to lack character, could be modernized and improved for the mid-season by pipings of red or turquoise or lavender.

An enchanting phantasy for tall slim figures is a taffeta apron completely covering the skirt. It may be that the material in the teal dress which you picked up at what promised to be a bargain, has behaved badly, growing fuzzy with roughed-up ends of yarn. Although the bodice is still all right the skirt is, perhaps, scarcely fit for public appearances. Too bad, it was so becoming! Well, why not match the shade of teal in a taffeta print and gather the material evenly all the way around a flat, snug waistband, whose self-strings tie in the back? Thus your costume will express one of the newest and most amusing fashion fads and the skirt will be totally concealed.

That Two-Piece Look

The two-piece look is important in current fashions and offers many opportunities for introducing new effects. Consider that short-sleeved dress of dark blue silk-crepe, which you wore last spring and which would fill a gap at this moment in your wardrobe if the sleeves and the deep V-neck did not make it look hopelessly limited to warm weather. Consider, then, the concealing effect plus the decorative effect of a basque jacket. These basques have long, fitted sleeves and they zipper or button straight up the front to a collarless neck. They are fashioned of novelty weaves in wools, of quilted wool, quilted glazed chintz, calico and sateen; of silk and rayon prints and of taffeta checks, stripes and small florals. Thus the choice of fabric, color and pattern is extensive, and you could work out a great number of color schemes suitable for the basic blue of the frock by purchasing several little basques. Nor are the silhouettes identical. The original design, by Mainbocher, was sharply pointed in front. Newer at this moment is the style which inverts the point, cutting out the material into a pyramidal opening, like that of a suit jacket. Some models follow the waistline and others are long like cardigans.

In view of the two-piece vogue any wearable skirt which is widely flared deserves to be estimated at a multiplied value because, with the addition of these items, it can assume the value of many dresses. It should be realized, however, that the rigid little basque demands a skirt which is full of action and movement.

Blouses, Too, in New Versions

Not only basques but blouses can build skirts into frocks, for, important though blouses are as essentials of suits, they are not limited to this use, but are now correctly worn with skirts, forming a costume which is a unit. Very new are blouses of striped crepe, of Chinese silk damask, of taffeta prints, and those so called "jockey blouses" made of triangular sections in harlequin colors and wearing very full sleeves.

Already, however, the sheers are being promoted for immediate wear. They are characterized by much detail, such as lace insertions, lace trimmings, narrow tuckings, ruffles worked vertically into panels or chevron-wise into plastrons or bibs, and embroidery, shirring, and smocking. Matching camisoles are sometimes sold with these filmy garments.

They are smart for dinner frocks, worn with a long, pleated skirt of sheer wool or of silk or rayon crepe. Two styles in blouses predominate for evening, the one of elastic sheer that is all-over shirred and wears bishop sleeves, and the Edwardian revival of heavy lace, usually Renaissance, with a more tailored silhouette, and in which the pattern in the lace is frequently outlined with embroidery. Very smart are blouses of jewel-embroidered pastel flannels. Possessing one long skirt and an imagination one can soon acquire a number of dinner costumes.

New readymade dresses stress wools and present them in many mixtures and weaves. Pure silk prints are very desirable and in daytime versions show very neat, small, regularly spaced motifs. Surah has come back into fashion, has, in fact, achieved a smarter position than ever before, having been carefully adapted by the manufacturers to the needs of the contemporary silhouettes. Surah is a silk with diagonal serge ridges, and the return of that weave, after a long period when it was almost obsolete, is fashion news and expected to influence fabric development.

Silhouettes are not greatly changed. The fronts and backs of skirts are kept very flat and if there must be bunchiness anywhere it is on the hips. There are more long sleeves than was the case with the new models at this time last year.

Forbath and Rejane; Lownds/Ewing

Top—Silk Dress in Navy With Either White or Pink Duco Dots, Featuring the New Draped Front Fullness and Full Triangular Pockets. The Collar Matches the Dots. The High-Crowned Sailor With Its Bow in Front Has Just That Dash You May Be Needing. Going Down—How About a Basque Jacket, or Several! This One Comes in Black With Either Yellow or Purple Print Design, and Is Worn With a Black Wool Skirt and Black Accessories. Bottom, Left—Silk Coat Dress, Available in Navy or Black With White Patterning. The Solid-Colored "Skirt" Showing in Front Is an Attached Underpiece. The Toque, Draped in the Back With Silk, Is One of the New Notes in Current Millinery. Right—Informal Evening Frock Having Striped Wool Jersey Top Like a Basque Shirt, With Mustard, Yellow, and Red Stripes on a Black Ground, and Worn With a Full Skirt of Sheer, Mustard-Colored Wool. Red Bead Bracelets Are Attractive Accessories. Top, and Bottom Left, From Best and Co. Center, From Lord and Taylor. Bottom Right, From Jonai and Saks-Fifth Avenue.

Proves Women's Ability in Banking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

Forty years ago, man yielded a place in the banking business of a great state, to a slip of a girl—and from that time on women have proved that banking can be a business for women as well as for men.

This girl—said to be the first to enter the banking field in the entire state of Ohio and possibly in the entire country—is Miss Jane Bowman, who celebrated the anniversary of her entrance into the banking field recently by doing just what she has been doing nearly every day for 40 years—working in a bank. She is now confidential secretary at the First Central Bank of Akron.

George T. Perkins, president of the old Second National Bank in Akron was a little skeptical when Miss Bowman applied for that job, 40 years ago. Her grandfather, it seems, had founded the bank in 1858.

Finally, however, President Perkins yielded, saying rather reluctantly, that "after all he couldn't see any good reason why a girl shouldn't be in a bank if she wanted to." So in July, 1898, Miss Bowman, at $3 a week, became the eighth person on the bank's staff, and the first woman so far as anyone knows, in any bank.

In fact in those days, women bank patrons were almost as scarce as women bank employees.

Miss Bowman says that the bank had only two women customers in an era when woman's place was entirely in the home, and husbands were supposed to be the only business people of the family.

"The men clerks at first disliked my working with them," she said. "I had to make myself very scarce for a few days until they got used to the idea."

Banking methods and practices have changed much during her years of service. Banks have opened and shut down; but Miss Bowman has always moved when her bank moved—and stayed when it has stayed.

Books were all kept by hand in those early days and there was only one machine in the whole office. That was an adding machine which had the habit of breaking down occasionally.

"The mechanical changes in banking are almost unbelievable," Miss Bowman said. "Other things are different too. Forty years ago, money was let out on 'character loans.' People didn't have collateral or stocks and bonds then."

Miss Bowman blames the banking crisis of 1933 on only one thing—fear.

"It was fear and nothing else," she said. "People began drawing out all their money because they were afraid, and they did it all at once.

"I don't know much about the theory of banking," she added. "All I know is the working end of it. To my mind it is a great field for women however and I would advise any woman so inclined, to enter it."

A Household Lubricant

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Deer Isle, Maine

My husband was breakfasted and away at five-twenty this morning. As I passed by the living-room windows, the joy of watching the sunrise seized me. What if the dish-washing and the bits of bark about the wood-stove did have to wait to be cleared away!

So I slipped into a warm sweater, and started for the shore where a sweeping view could be obtained of the islands, the ocean, and the sunrise. I started out at a brisk pace over the frost-covered grass, but when I reached the rockweed, which was also frosty, I found that I had to go more slowly—less speed, better control. Even at that, more or less skidding ensued, mostly more.

For three quarters of an hour I stood close to the ocean, noticing the receding tide, watching the various ways of early morning, and waiting for the sun to come up.

Circling the horizon was the loveliest soft blue color which melted into a deep rose and then grew lighter and still lighter until it melted into the subdued, clear blue of the early morning sky above. A few very bright, rose-colored clouds in the east suggested nearness of the sun. The reflection of the largest and brightest cloud aided by a light breeze made pink dimples in the ocean close to my feet.

A hell-diver dived not far from me, and came up quickly with what looked like a starfish. Then he dived again, stayed under a long time, swam under water, and came up a long way off. A pair of sea-birds flew by the two Sheep Islands.

A man in a little boat rowed leisurely down the cove and out around Jumbo. (Jumbo is a big, round rock, somewhat pointed at the top. At low tide, he has a fringe of seaweed around his waist. His top is above high tide, so that during a snowy winter, he wears a white cap which glistens becomingly against the ocean.)

Then wonderment! For a minute or two, little waves came in along the shore made by a boat which had passed too far out for me to see. These wavelets always bring surprise and questions. What sort of a ship was it? A freighter? Pleasure yacht? Perhaps it was a passenger steamer.

Seals made hiccoughing sounds in the distance. Two motorboats, a fisherman in each going to pull his lobster traps, passed between Little Sheep and Big Sheep islands. The cordial greetings of the fishermen to each other came also to me. Gulls were calling as they flew leisurely about. One was standing on a submerged rock near the shore, now and then reaching down either to wash his face or to get a snack for his breakfast. Everything was thrilling and intimate.

The pink and rose around the horizon gradually disappeared. Over densely wooded Big Sheep a brighter glow appeared telling exactly where Mr. Sun would make his morning appearance. I watched that spot. Brighter, and brighter, it grew, until Mr. Sun peeked over the tops of the trees.

Then I turned to home duties. But as I washed dishes and swept floors, the glory of the sunrise was shining over all.

G. L. H.

A Friday Column

How About a Kitchen Party?

With Your Guests Helping to Prepare the Supper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One fashionable way of entertaining supper party guests this season is to greet them as they arrive with "Here's your apron and there's the kitchen; come and we'll cook it ourselves!" So we may as well be fortified with some recipes suited for kitchen parties.

These kitchen parties may be hilarious fun. The men are apt to show most unexpected and amazing culinary ability, to say nothing of surprising the guests with a specialty that no one dreamed they knew how to prepare. Sometimes the men prepare one course and the women another and the rivalry between the two groups runs high. Occasionally the guests are divided into three groups: the first prepares the soup course; the second, the main course; and the third group presents the dessert. However, if there are not too many, it's fun to have them in the kitchen all together. You may decide it is wise to prepare the dessert in advance.

And now for a few suggestions as to menus and recipes:

Leek and Potato Soup
Waffles and Sausage
Celery—Olives—Radishes
Baked Apple Italienne

Clam Chowder
Macedoine Loaf
Johnnie Cake
Orange Ice Cream

Fruit Cup
Old-fashioned Salt Pork and Milk Gravy
Corn Meal Muffins
Paradise Pudding

Orange Cup
Salmon Soufflé
Assorted Sandwiches
Pineapple and Raisin Pie

Leek and Potato Soup

Cut up
1 bunch of leeks and add to it
1 cup diced celery. Cook in
2½ tablespoons butter stirring constantly for about ten minutes. Add
1 quart of milk and cook very slowly for 20 minutes. While this mixture is cooking melt
2 tablespoons butter, blend in
2 tablespoons flour
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper and
½ teaspoon sugar. Combine with milk mixture. Add
2½ cups cooked potatoes, diced. Serve hot. This is a man's soup.

Clam Chowder

Clean and pick over
1 quart clams, and chop them finely. Chop up a
2-inch cube of salt pork or bacon, and put in a frying pan. Add
1 or 2 chopped onions and cook for five minutes. Parboil enough potatoes to make
4 cups potatoes after they are cut into cubes. Combine all ingredients and add
4 cups scalded milk
1 teaspoon salt and
¼ teaspoon pepper. Cook for 20 minutes.

Macedoine Loaf

Melt
½ tablespoon butter in a pan and blend into it
½ tablespoon flour. Pour on gradually
½ cup milk. Bring to the boiling point and add
½ cup bread crumbs
2 beaten egg yolks
½ cup cooked macaroni cut in small pieces,
½ cup cooked cold chicken
½ cup mushrooms, sliced,
1 tablespoon canned pimiento, cut in strips,
1½ teaspoons salt and
½ cup heavy cream whipped until stiff. Stir until thoroughly mixed and fold in
2 stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a buttered casserole and bake until firm, 40 to 50 minutes, in a slow oven, 325° F.

Old-Fashioned Salt Pork

Cut
Salt pork in thin slices making them about three by two inches. Dip in a mixture of
Corn meal and
Flour using two parts corn meal to one part flour. Put on a hot frying pan and cook until crisp and well browned, turning frequently. Remove pork to the warming oven and strain the fat through a fine sieve. Put
3 tablespoons fat in a pan and blend in
4 tablespoons flour. Stir and add slowly
2 cups milk. Bring to a boil and add
Salt
Pepper and
Pinch of sugar.
2 cups boiled potato cubes may be added to this thick white sauce. When these are added pile the white sauce in the center of a large hot platter and arrange the fried salt pork around it.

Salmon Soufflé

Thoroughly rinse
1 can of salmon in warm water and remove the bones and skin. Separate into flakes and add
¼ teaspoon salt and
⅛ teaspoon paprika and
Few grains of cayenne. Cook
½ cup bread crumbs in
½ cup milk for a few minutes. Beat
3 egg yolks well and add with the salmon to the milk. Add
2 teaspoons lemon juice. Fold into this mixture
3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a buttered baking dish, set the casserole in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven 350°F. until firm.

Baked Apple Italienne

Select good tart apples, and core. Fill the center with brown sugar and bake until tender. Make a crown about the top of the apple by inserting blanched almonds and fill with whipped cream and a red cherry.

Paradise Pudding

Dissolve
1 package lemon flavored gelatin in
1½ cups boiling water. When cold and slightly thickened, beat with a rotary egg beater until it is the consistency of whipped cream. Add
½ cup blanched and chopped almonds,
12 marshmallows cut very fine,
12 maraschino cherries sliced
6 macaroons crushed
¼ cup sugar
Salt, and last fold in
1 cup heavy cream whipped. Chill and serve.

Pineapple and Raisin Pie

To
½ package of raisins add
1 cup sugar mixed with
2 tablespoons flour, and
Salt. Pour on
1 cup water and boil until clear. Add the juice of
½ lemon and
1½ cups pineapple cubes. Bake in a pie shell with a top crust.

Birds of the Desert

Gardening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cameron, Arizona

However much we delight in the stop-over visits of birds in their migrations during spring, summer, and fall, it is in winter that we really have the best opportunity to enjoy them. But in order to be accorded this splendid privilege of close study we must do our part, and that only requires the effort of feeding them so they will become gentle and learn not to fear us.

The desert seems an unlikely spot in which to study birds, doesn't it? But we are amazed at the great variety that visit our desert home so many miles from any human neighbors. Little snowbirds, chickadees, sparrows, appreciate crumbs, suet, wheat, scrapings from raw meat, and are such happy little visitors. Every crust of bread not needed for hungry animals in the summer is carefully stored for our winter guests. There are so many titbits that are tossed into the garbage pail that can be salvaged if you only have your heart set on remembering. Seeds from apples and other small fruits are placed in a tin can. When an apple pie is on the menu at our house, what a nice lot of seeds that means, and later some happy little fellow will serenade us with a lovely song for his treat.

The first year in our desert home, which is at a very high altitude, winter came on unusually early, so we had not time to arrange substantial feeding trays. We nailed a good-sized board to a fence post, but this did not turn out a success. We next experimented with feeding the birds on the south side of the house, where we could brush off a bare spot on the cement platform. The hungry little fellows would flounder in the drifts trying to get to the feast and with encouragement could make it. When it was too stormy we shoveled a path and placed the feed on the narrow cleared area. It snowed so often that record-breaking winter that the food was covered as soon as put out so the birds could not find it.

Something had to be done if they were to be fed, so we set up an orange crate on the ground. The three sides kept the food dry and prevented its being scattered by the wind, and also allowed the diners to eat in comfort. The entire household shook their heads and assured us that it wouldn't work, that no self-respecting bird would walk into a box, they would suspicion that it was a trap. But it did work—even as we watched they unhesitatingly stepped in out of the cold and sat right down at the banquet table.

When water must be hauled twenty-two miles from a spring, you may realize that we cannot be lavish with it, so when we are furnishing our feathered visitors a drink it amounts to more than a mere gesture. Probably few of you have to divide water that is precious, so you can keep pans and dishes of clean water at many spots in your yard. And you will find your birds can be very happy and thankful for scraps that are of use to no one else, so why not begin at once to plan what you can save for them? May you be as richly blessed as we have found ourselves.

A Friday column.

A Menu Catalog

I keep a "card catalogue" of the dinners or luncheons I serve my friends. Then when they come the second, third, and fourth times I do not duplicate the menus.

(Mrs.) I. C. K., New York

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Aid to Farms On Cost Basis Gains Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D.—Some explanation of growing political support for the "cost-of-production" plan of farm aid in Congress, as indicated by the number of Democratic and Republican signers to the bill just introduced, is found in recent victories for endorsers of the plan in South Dakota.

This State, indeed, might be regarded as a laboratory for the study of the political appeal of "cost of production," a plan which has never won approval from either of the two leading farm organizations, the Grange and American Farm Bureau Federation, but which is steadily gaining ground.

Fourteen years ago, at Mitchell, S. D., it was put forward at a national meeting of the Farmers' Union, the left-wing farm organization, by an ardent advocate of Government price-fixing for farm commodities, E. E. Kennedy. The Farmers' Union, numerically small as compared with many other farm organizations, has never been regarded as influential in national legislation, and its advocacy of a plan for fixing minimum prices on the basis of five-year-average costs of production did not cause much concern to conservatives outside the State.

Union Man Backs Governor

But this year South Dakota saw regular Republican candidates pledging themselves to support the cost-of-production plan, and all who came out for it were reported elected. One of the most active supporters of the Republican candidate for Governor was E. H. Everson, a former President of the Farmers' Union, who made some 50 campaign speeches for him, in each one putting forward the cost-of-production plan.

The candidate he supported, Harlan J. Bushfield, was elected. Now, as Governor, Mr. Bushfield has made Mr. Everson his Secretary of Agriculture.

In Minnesota and Iowa, South Dakota's next-door neighbors, a similar political trend was observable in the last campaign. Republican parties of both states saw the vote-getting power of the program and shined up to it. In Minnesota the Republican Party was reported to have incorporated the plan almost word for word in its platform, while Iowa Republicans were said to have taken it over in modified form.

Signing of the bill in Congress by Republicans such as Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Rufus C. Holman of Oregon, as well as by a number of Democrats, shows that political leaders in other sections are sensing the appeal of the programs. Apparently a farm measure does not have to get the approval of the big farm organizations to bring in bunches of farm votes, it is being noted. Great numbers of farmers—particularly the poorer ones—do not belong to any farm organizations. It takes cash to pay dues, and farmers on the ragged edge are less likely to join the Farm Bureau or the Grange than those who are making some kind of a living. But these farmers vote, and candidates who support a plan which appears to guarantee them a salary and some return on capital investment are likely to be popular.

There is no question that the slogan of the program, "Guaranteed Cost of Production," has a pleasing sound. In Western States, such as Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, the phrase "cost of production" is popular with farmers generally and found its way into resolutions of some of the more conservative state farm organizations this year.

Program Interpretations

There is room for a variety of interpretations of this slogan, however. To some it means simply that farmers should be able to make enough on their crops each year to pay back their investment, a modest goal. In South Dakota, where much educational work has been done by the Farmers' Union, the plan means something specific, a method of fixing minimum prices for domestically consumed farm products, with Government aid, but without subsidy.

Mr. Kennedy, "father of the plan," now conducting an information service for farmers in Washington, explained the plan again recently.

"It is designed," he said, "to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in agricultural products which yield an exportable surplus. Its purpose is to prohibit the purchase of such farm commodities from producers for less than the average cost of production—but only for that portion of the commodities needed for consumption by the people of the United States.

Acting under interstate commerce powers, the Secretary of Agriculture, according to this plan, would each year notify all dealers, millers, elevator operators, packers, ginners, compressors, and other agencies dealing with or handling agricultural products, that they must pay the farmers a price not less than the average cost of production prices, for the amount that goes into the market of the United States, it is explained. All such dealers, according to this plan would be required to be licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

A farmer with 1,000 bushels of wheat, for example, would bring his crop to market, receive cash for the bulk of it at "cost of production" price. The percentage to be sold for domestic consumption, and therefore entitled to the price fixed by law, would be agreed upon annually. If in this year it was 80 per cent, the farmer would be paid for 800 bushels at the elevator, but would be given a receipt for 200 bushels. This receipt would be cashable at any post office after the price on export grain was determined by the Department of Agriculture.

This procedure, the "father" of the plan maintains, would establish minimum price levels for farm products in the United States, would provide for the export of surpluses, and would protect the domestic price level from fluctuations now caused by imports and by trade in farm products in the futures market of the Board of Trade. Moreover, according to the plan, the cost of administration would come out of the proceeds of the sale of exportable surpluses. No acreage restriction would be imposed, the sponsors of the plan say.

Opponents of the plan argue that it is impossible to determine the cost of production of commodities. To this its advocates reply, averages of the past five years' production would be taken annually "substantially on the same basis that a business, an industry, or a manufacturer would use in computing the price at which he must sell his product to pay all his costs and realize a profit." Objections to the program that it involves price-fixing are also answered by its advocates with arguments to show it could be made to work.

Garden Lovers Lend Their Aid to Drive Against Smoke Nuisance in N. Y. City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 — Garden lovers, seeking to aid the campaign against the smoke nuisance here, are paying midwinter visits to upper East Side gardens adjoining penthouses and in backyards under the auspices of the Outdoor Cleanliness Association. Five residences were visited yesterday and five more are to be viewed on Tuesday, Jan. 24.

Passing through French doors opening onto light snow drifts, about 100 interested spectatrs saw yesterday what in summer are some of the city's beauty spots, dependent now for their appeal largely upon architectural charm and hardy green plants. Rhododendrons, evergreens and ivy were seen crouching under their frosting of snow that was not as white as it might have been because of law-violating chimneys in the neighborhood.

The Association is working toward a better enforcement of the law against the smoke nuisance, welcoming legitimate complaints and providing useful information about fuel and stoking.

An example of outdoor landscaping which benefits nearly an entire block—the Jones Wood Community Gardens—proved one of the high spots of yesterday's tour. The gardens were seen from the windows of Miss Frances Burr, mural painter, who lives at No. 166 East Sixty-sixth Street. Developed on sloping ground that provides an upper terrace, this private park surrounds an attractive Roman fountain and is planted with allanthus trees, willows, hawthorns and other varieties of trees and shrubs.

The gardens visited included also that in the rear of Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip's residence at No. 115 East Fifty-fourth Street; Mrs. Stephen H. Philbin, No. 174 East Seventieth Street; Mrs. Walter Seager Sullivan, No. 61 East Eightieth Street; and Mrs. J. Allen Haines, No. 119 East Eighty-fourth Street.

The difficulties in having successful gardens, due to soot and smoke, was emphasized throughout the tour. Next week a visit will be paid to the gardens of Alfred Rheinstein, Commissioner of Housing.

Salvadori Named to Post

CANTON, N. Y. (AP)—Massimo Salvadori of Northampton, Mass., was appointed Assistant Professor of Sociology at St. Lawrence University, Jan. 20. The appointment was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. William Fenton to accept a post with the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D. C. Professor Salvadori is a native of London, and a son of Count Guglielmo Salvadori of Italy.

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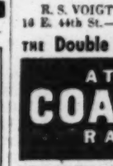

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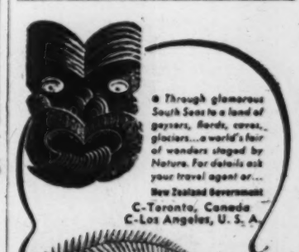

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The Home Forum

Days of Pearl and Lavender

THERE seem to be no better words with which to describe these shortest days of the year in Poland. Such precious days they are! It is almost eight o'clock when the sun begins its daily journey across Warsaw's December skies, and then it is so pale and silvery a circle that bewildered children think it is the moon. All day it is no more than a phantom sun, with none of the warm golden light of summer; and scarcely does it get started on its upward path before its slow climb turns to a swifter descent and soon it has reached its setting. By a little after three o'clock it is completely gone.

In December there is no golden light nor mellowness, but neither is there harshness nor hard brilliancy. December's sun brings a cool, elusive, softened brightness. The white and gray-plastered walls, defiantly glaring in summer, have lost all their hardness and now are delicately shading and merging tints of pearl and lavender. The once slate-colored asphalt has become a long resilient ribbon of soft blue-gray, over which roll cars of luscious cherry-red and softly gleaming yellow and every hue the rainbow shows. But all colors are subdued, as if seen through a veil of pearl.

The great lindens and horse-chestnuts, bordering the avenue, have been stripped clean of every leaf and the eye may follow the outline of every dark branch and twisting twig. And yet they do not stand stark and pitiful; they are not startling in their blackness.

* * *

A MOUNTAINEER FROM the Carpathians—way down in South Poland—passes along with a huge basket of his native Hucul pottery on his arm. His longish jacket is of home-spun and home-dyed crimson wool; his wide-brimmed, high-crowned hat of fine straw braid has been weathered by sun and rain to a rich brown; his black wool trousers, like the crimson coat from the village tailor, are held close to his ankles by the up-brought thongs from his moccasin-like footwear. So attractive is the picture he makes against the gray-blue asphalt and the leafless, velvet-costumed trees that all passers-by unconsciously turn to have a second look at him.

The children, in their fuzzy winter hoods and coats, are fluttering redbirds and gamboling polar bears as they romp in the city's model playground or sit with mother or nurse in the sheltering protection of the long arcades, where the sun's faint rays can reach them. Society women in couples and business people, who have a few leisure minutes, are taking advantage of the near noon light and the invigorating air. Boys in neat navy-blue suits with light blue piping—the Polish school uniform—are on their way in laughing groups to class or home.

Those out for pleasure follow the flagged sidewalks or the broad bridle path of Ujazdowska Avenue, past the shouting boys at their games, past the grounds where the carefully-nurtured magnolia trees have become towering cones of tight-wrapped straw, like ricks that have wandered from their place in the fields and been caught in city traffic. On past Donatello's David, that stands unchangingly on its pedestal with the inscription "Vincit vim virtus," and looks so much like a happy little boy. They pass the Government Meteorological Station, which once upon a time was a royal palace, called Ujazdow. But none but the dreamers think of this; or remember that, less than five hundred years ago, when the first palace was built and named Ujazdow, all this land was forest-covered—a prince's hunting grounds, and the palace a hunting-lodge—from which its name derives. And now it is the heart of Warsaw, and the only hunting is done by the workers in the Botanical Gardens the former palace looks out upon.

* * *

THE STROLLERS PASS the statue of Chopin—a listening figure under the gilded leaves of the tree where he sits, his head turned to catch the Polish music in those leaves' whisperings; while the yet full-foliaged willows that, interspersed with evergreens, make a semi-circular setting, are almost as gold as the gilded leaves above the statue's head. And just beyond the lovely Chopin corner is Belvedere Palace—a place sacred to every Pole, because it was the home of the beloved Pilsudski. It crowns the hill. On the other side of it a sharp descent begins, and the avenue becomes a street.

If, later in the day, one takes a cross-street and walks toward the setting-sun, he finds the pearl atmosphere has given way to lavender and he is walking in a canyon of mauve and ash-rose, where house-walls, people, everything is tinged and suffused with that dream light. All the day it is pearl or lavender, and the light of the departing hour is pure enchantment.

* * *

THERE ARE, TO BE SURE, days when there is no sun, when all is but drab grayness, when noon's sky is little different from early morn's or late afternoon's, and one knows day from night only by the clock's face. Ah, yes, there is a difference. For most often then the moon is full and, like a great round cheerful yellow lamp, makes of the world a fairyland. Nothing is more splendid than those December afternoons, and none with a love of beauty would exchange that moon for a fleeting shadow sun.

Whatever the color of the skies, those shortest days of the year are pearl and lavender. For they are precious days—a time when one's energies seem to be at their height, when activity surges and one works without experiencing the ennui of other seasons. It is, strangely, the busiest and most productive time of all the year.

Yet since these mid-December days shorten so rapidly and the character of the failing light is noticeable to all, in pagan days the Slavs feared that the sun was at that season threatening to depart from them forever, leaving them without heat or light altogether. Hence they hoarded their food stores against days of shortage, and helplessly waited. When the solstice was past and with it the fear of the preceding weeks, there was unrestrained joy and it was the custom to celebrate their deliverance from the darkness by having a great feast. Now that they were sure of the sun's return, they need no longer hoard. They could bring out something of all they had—food from forest and field and stream. With the coming of Christianity, the pagan feast was turned into a Christian festival; and the Poles of today, at Christmas time, hold in part to the tradition established by their early ancestors. On the Vigilia or Christmas supper table, they remember to put dishes that in the long ago graced the solstice feast—little red forest apples, that today serve only for decoration, mushrooms, likewise the woodland's gift; wheat or pearl barley or some other grain, this representing the fruit of the fields; poppy seed and cabbage from the garden, the latter symbol of all green and growing things; and fish, sometimes as many as a half-dozen varities, symbol not only of the waters' contribution to human life but also of the early Christian faith.

A pretty tie with the dim and distant past is the Vigilia supper—a beautiful tie of an ancient people with its descendants—a pleasant farewell to days of lavender and pearl and welcome to lengthening days of light. But only the dreamers ever think of the tradition.

ANN CARDWELL

Simply Her Glorified Self

IT SEEMS clear that Ellen Terry's success was, after all, one largely of personality. She was splendidly successful, and no one could for a moment deny the fascinating beauty of most of her acting. Yet was she of the first flight of actresses? It is difficult to answer Yes. Her Portia and her Beatrice were the finest of her time, probably the finest the stage has yet seen; her Olivia was a lovely, indeed a perfect, realization of Goldsmith's heroine, and in many another character she charmed and moved her hearers. Yet when all is said and done Ellen Terry, in her most successful parts, was simply her glorified self. It is probably true—though the question was never thoroughly put to the test—that she lacked that power, reserved for the artist of first rank, of identifying herself equally well with widely different characters. True tragedy lay beyond her. Charles Reade, at one time a constant and helpful critic of her acting, told her that she was capable of effect, *provided it was not sustained too long.* "A truer word was never spoken," says Miss Terry. "It has never been in my power to sustain a hatred or a resentment. I cannot sustain. On the stage, I can pass swiftly from one effect to another, but I cannot fix one, and dwell on it, with that superb concentration which seems to me the special attribute of the tragic actress. To sustain, with me, is to lose the impression that I have created, not to increase its intensity." Always of a volatile, light-hearted temperament in her own self, the acting of tragedy was with her more a matter of routine duty than the natural response of her nature.

But let us not seem to require too much of a providence that vouchsafes so rarely an Ellen Terry. If criticism, when the final estimate is written, is forced to recognize in her a circumscribed talent, we who have seen her would not have had her otherwise than as she was. And if one says she was not truly a great artist, another may reply truthfully that with her art was second, life itself first.—From "Heroines of the Modern Stage," by FORREST IZARD. (New York: Sturgis & Walton.)

England Was Singing

IN ELIZABETH'S reign the lyric spirit abounded, penetrated like the odour of spring into both hut and palace. It was the custom to go about making up songs. One did it unashamed. It was a part of the culture of the times. It was the fashion to be lyrical, just as in our post-war period it became the fashion to be hard-boiled or to adopt a defeatist attitude. Thrift and preferment were often the tangible sequence of composition. A song might conciliate a powerful enemy. A sonnet gracefully turned might keep the head on the shoulders of one politically indiscreet. Where troubled men like Abraham Lincoln would calm their anxious minds by reading verse, Elizabethan soldiers and statesmen sweetened their corroding thoughts by composing. The most virile adventurers of the age were not self-conscious about singing madrigals of their own composition to the accompaniment of lute or virginal. Between 1580 and 1630 some two thousand songs were published in the popular song books. Children were instructed at home and at school in music and sightreading. In the barber shops musical instruments hung upon the wall for patrons to beguile the time while waiting their turn.

In the Stuart days the Cavaliers sang most naturally. Even those with Puritan sympathies sang too. During the time of the first Charles and of Cromwell, men were often imprisoned for singing out of the wrong side of their mouths. When Charles II was restored to his beheaded father's throne, a new chorus burst forth, gay, careless, slightly mocking, touched with superficial disillusion. Some time before the accession of the business-like Dutchman who became King William III in 1688—the same year Alexander Pope was born—England stopped singing and took to being didactic or rhetorical. Song went out of vogue for a century.—From the Introduction to "Immortal Lyrics: An Anthology of English Lyric Poetry from Sir Walter Raleigh to A. E. Housman," edited by HUDSON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

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NEW FOREST PONY: *A Color Woodcut by B. M. Baggs*

EMERGING from some shady glade or thicket into a sunlit clearing in the New Forest, the visitor may come upon a group of ponies, brown, dusty, and unkempt, full of gipsy charm. The tawny coats of the foals, like patches of deeper sunlight on the grass, add color to a scene as pleasing as it is transitory—for strangers are not welcome. In a moment heads are lifted, nostrils quiver. Then, with tossing tails and manes, the ponies disappear, the soft thud of unshod hoofs dies quickly away and the clearing lies deserted.

Throughout the year these wild ponies, known by their owner's marks, are allowed to roam the Forest. Some keep to the more densely wooded areas where they are difficult to catch; others prefer the open moorland. Many are tempted by the advantages of civilization and may be apprehended by the law for straying upon the highway!

Some weeks before the annual sale of ponies a round-up takes place. Neighbors, friends, and dogs all lend willing and sometimes vociferous assistance. Various methods are adopted to collect the ponies. The most usual procedure is for a group of riders to surround the wanted ponies and drive them, often a distance of some miles, to a farm or enclosure.

The New Forest ponies have earned a fine reputation as children's mounts, for which their narrow build and good temper make them particularly suitable.

The Banners of the High Sierra

I HAPPENED to be wintering in the Yosemite Valley, that sublime Sierra temple where every day one may see the grandest sights. Yet even here the wild gala-day of the north wind seemed surprisingly glorious. I was awakened in the morning by the rocking of my cabin and the beating of pine-burs on the roof. Detached torrents and avalanches from the main wind-flood overhead were rushing wildly down the narrow side cañons, and over the precipitous walls, with loud resounding roar, rousing the pines to enthusiastic action, and making the whole valley vibrate as though it were an instrument being played.

But afar on the lofty exposed peaks of the range standing so high in the sky, the storm was expressing itself in still grander characters, which I was soon to see in all their glory. I had long been anxious to study some points in the structure of the ice-cone that is formed every winter at the foot of the upper Yosemite fall, but the blinding spray by which it is invested had hitherto prevented me from making a sufficiently near approach. This morning the entire body of the fall was torn into gauzy shreds, and blown horizontally along the face of the cliff, leaving the cone dry; and while making my way to the top of an overlooking ledge to seize so favorable an opportunity to examine the interior of the cone, the peaks of the Merced group came into sight over the shoulder of the South Dome, each waving a resplendent banner against the blue sky, as regular in form and as firm in texture, as if woven of fine silk. So rare and splendid a phenomenon, of course, overbore all other considerations and I at once let the ice-cone go, and began to force my way up the valley to some dome or ridge sufficiently lofty to command a general view. . . . There in bold relief, like a clear painting appeared a most imposing scene. Innumerable peaks, black and sharp, rose grandly in the dark blue sky, their bases set in solid white, their sides streaked and splashed with snow, like ocean rocks with foam; and from every summit, all free and unconfused, was streaming a beautiful, silky, silvery banner, from a half mile to a mile in length, slender at the point of attachment, then widening gradually as it extended from the peak until it was about 1000 or 1500 feet in breadth, as near as I can estimate. The cluster of peaks called the "Crown of the Sierra" . . . each had its own refulgent banner, waving with a clearly visible motion in the sunglow, and there was not a single cloud in the sky to mar their simple grandeur. Fancy yourself standing on this Yosemite ridge looking eastward. You notice a strange garish glitter in the air. The gale drives wildly overhead with a fierce, tempestuous roar, but its violence is not felt, for you are looking through a sheltered opening in the woods as through a window. There, in the immediate foreground of your picture, rises a majestic forest of silver fir blooming in eternal freshness, the foliage yellow-green, the snow beneath the trees strewn with their beautiful plumes, plucked off by the wind. Beyond, and extending over all the middle ground, are somber swaths of pine, interrupted by huge swelling ridges and domes; just beyond the dark forest you see the monarchs of the High Sierra waving their magnificent banners.—JOHN MUIR, in "Mountains of California." (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Trimmed Lamp

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHILE spending a night in a farmhouse some years ago, the writer watched an oil lamp being made ready for evening. After it was replenished with oil, the glass chimney was washed and polished so that no smoke should obscure the light. Then the burned edges of the wick were trimmed and the wick set low enough to produce an even light. Finally the glass chimney was replaced to protect the flame from errant breezes.

This brought to mind a passage from "Miscellaneous Writings," wherein Mary Baker Eddy says of the true Christian Scientist (p. 92): "His work is to replenish thought, and to spiritualize human life, from this open fount of Truth and Love. He who sees most clearly and enlightens other minds most readily, keeps his own lamp trimmed and burning." On the same page she adds, "The opinions of men cannot be substituted for God's revelation."

As the student of Christian Science bases his thought and demonstration upon the facts of spiritual being, perfect God and perfect man and the concord of the real universe, his lamp of spiritual understanding is protected from the fitful winds of human reasoning, with its beliefs in sin, sickness, and death. Spiritual understanding is neither arrogant nor timid in expression, for it is always at the standpoint of heavenly inspiration, giving out a light which is uniform, reliable, and warm with kindness. A student who is honest in his search for Truth is in no danger of confusing the bright glare of words without deeds for the light which radiates from a life in which Truth is loved and lived.

Paul wrote to Timothy (I Timothy 4:12, 13, 14, 16): "Be thou an example of the believers, in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. . . . Give attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine. Neglect not the gift that is in thee. . . . Take heed unto thyself, and unto the doctrine; continue in them: for in doing this thou shalt both save thyself, and them that hear thee." This is a clear expliqué of the means for keeping the lamp of understanding so trimmed and burning that we cannot fail to bring light to all those within the radius of our experience. "Neglect not the gift that is in thee," Paul urged. The gift of understanding is augmented by prayerful individual study and demonstration of Truth in every detail of one's daily life—and this alone maintains and fosters our progress Spiritward.

Words, as well as deeds, need to be governed and controlled by the Christ-consciousness. The life of the Master illustrated the highest degree of compassion and responsiveness to the human need. Yet he did not utter truth to careless listeners, or speak precipitately and out of season. Jesus used his dominion over speech to meet the need of the one to whom he was speaking, thus making his message comprehensible. His spiritual light gave out a steady, healing glow.

The value of trimming the lamp was illustrated in the experience of a young student of Christian Science. When she found that to continue progressively in her study cut off many hitherto pleasant occupations, she neglected it in order to keep up with this familiar round of activities, even ceasing to go to church regularly or to attend the meetings of the branch church of which she was a member. The argument was that she was waiting for those close to her, who had not yet seen the value of these provisions for spiritualizing thought.

Then a difficult experience turned her unreservedly to the study of divine Science. The need was so great that there was no question of waiting for anyone, or dallying in material ways and means. A few months later, when the mists of false belief in illness had dispersed, she found that several members of her family had begun to study and utilize the truth. The spurious argument that it can be better to loiter in the dwelling of the senses, while waiting for a more convenient time to seek spirituality, was thus uncovered. This brought to light the practical import of Christ Jesus' words (John 12:32), "And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me." It was seen that this must refer to the spiritually mental ability to behold man as the image and likeness of God, Spirit, and to repudiate any contrary testimony. This ability is expressed in the true, spiritual affection which is indeed a beacon shining in the dark night of material motives and emotions, and is infinitely more satisfying than compliance with materiality.

On page 367 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes: "A Christian Scientist occupies the place at this period of which Jesus spoke to his disciples, when he said: 'Ye are the salt of the earth.' 'Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on an hill cannot be hid.' Let us watch, work, and pray that this salt lose not its saltness, and that this light be not hid, but radiate and glow into noontide glory."

Spiritual enlightenment gained through the revelation of Christian Science—the Science of true being—shines forth in lives radiant with unselfishness and whole-hearted consecration, wherein no smoke of worldliness obscures the light of Truth

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

Journey in the Night

HE WOKE and asked the darkness where they were.
The wheels had ceased their iron-throated chanting.
He lay and listened to the engine panting
Deep breaths of mountain air. Some river spur
Half way to nowhere, likely. Cold and sweet
The mountain river smell came down the night.
Where had they come to, darkness? One red light
Looked in. The sky was great with hills. The beat
Of silence measured to the engine's heart.
He measured out the sounds of steps on wood.
"All clear ahead. You're right on time." The start
Of wheels inert was all he understood.
Someone, he thought, was keeping them in mind.
The light went by. The silence dropped behind.

CHARLES MALAM

Wyporządzona lampa

Tłomaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

KILKA lat temu autorka niniejszego spędziła noc na wsi; wieczorem była świadkiem wyporządzenia naftowej lampy: najprzód dolano do niej nafty, potem wymyto i wytarto szkło, aby kopeć nie przyciemniał światła; obcięto opalone brzegi knota i przykręcono go, by równo się palił; w końcu włożono szkło, by ochraniało płomień od podmuchów wiatru.

Widząc to przypomniała ona sobie, co Mary Baker Eddy mówi w dziele swym "Miscellaneous Writings" o prawdziwym Scjentyście Chrześcijaninie: „Praca jego polega na stałym zaopatrywaniu myśli z otwartego źródła Prawdy i Miłości i na uduchowianiu ludzkiego życia. Kto widzi najjaśniej i najchętniej oświeca inne umysły, tego lampa jest wyporządzona i pali się." Na tej samej stronicy czytamy: „Poglądy ludzkie nie mogą zastąpić objawienia Bożego" (str. 92).

Gdy uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej opiera swoją myśl i demonstrację na faktach duchowego bytu, na doskonałym Bogu i doskonałym człowieku oraz na harmonii rzeczywistego wszechświata, tedy lampa jego zrozumienia duchowego jest zabezpieczona od zmiennych wiatrów ludzkiego rozumowania z jego wierzeniami w grzech, chorobę i śmierć. Duchowe zrozumienie w wyrazie swym nie posiada cech zuchwałości i bojaźni, gdyż zrozumienie to jest niebiańskim natchnieniem i wydaje zawsze jednakowe i niezawodne światło pełne ciepła dobroci. Uczciwemu poszukiwaczowi Prawdy, jakim jest uczeń Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, nie grozi niebezpieczeństwo poczytywania jaskrawego błysku słów bez uczynków za światło, jakim promieniuje życie, w którym umiłowanie Prawdy dowodzi się czynem.

Paweł pisał do Tymoteusza: „Ale bądź wzorem dla wiernych w mowie, w obcowaniu, w miłości, w duchu, w wierze, w czystości. . . . Pilnuj czytania, napominania, nauki. Nie zaniedbywaj daru łaski, który jest w tobie. . . . Pilnuj siebie samego i nauki, trwaj w tem, bo to czyniąc, i zbawisz i siebie samego, i tych, którzy cię słuchają" (I list Pawła do Tymoteusza 4:12, 13, 14, 16). Wykłada on jasno, jak mamy zachować lampę zrozumienia, aby wyporządzona paliła się i niosła niezawodne światło wszystkim, którzy są w zasięgu naszego życiowego doświadczenia. „Nie zaniedbywaj daru łaski, który jest w tobie," przynaglał Paweł. Dar zrozumienia rozwija się przez żarliwe indywidualne studiowanie i demonstrowanie Prawdy w każdym szczególe naszego codziennego życia, i to jedynie przyczynia się do postępu duchowego.

Chrystus-świadomość musi rządzić i władać słowem i czynem. Życie Nauczyciela było wyrazem najwyższego współczucia dla każdej ludzkiej potrzeby, która zawsze znajdowała w nim oddźwięk. Nie głosił on prawdy niedbałym słuchaczom, nie mówił nierozważnie i nie w porę; swej mocy władania mową używał jedynie dla zaspokojenia potrzeb tych, do których mówił; czyniło to zrozumiałą jego misję. Uzdrawiającą jasnością stale płonęło duchowe światło Jezusa.

Jak cenne jest wyporządzanie lampy, wskazują nam przeżycia pewnej młodej uczenicy Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, która uświadomiła sobie, że stałe studiowanie tej Wiedzy i postępy w niej nie dają się pogodzić z wielu przyjemnymi zajęciami, które absorbowały ją dotychczas. Nie chcąc zmieniać trybu życia, zaniedbała studiowanie Wiedzy, przestała nawet uczęszczać na nabożeństwa i na zebrania członków odgałęzienia kościoła, do którego należała. Tłumaczyła sobie, że powinna czekać na swoich bliskich, którzy jeszcze nie pojęli pożyteczności tych urządzeń, których zadaniem jest uduchowienie myśli.

Wreszcie ciężkie doświadczenie zmusiło ją do rozpoczęcia studiowania Wiedzy boskiej bez zastrzeżeń. Potrzeba była nagląca i nie dopuszczała czekania na czyjąś pomoc oraz trzymania się materialnych dróg. Po upływie paru miesięcy rozwiała się mgła fałszywego wierzenia w chorobę i wtedy ujawniło się, że kilka osób z jej rodziny rozpoczęło studiowanie prawdy i obracanie jej na swoją korzyść. W ten sposób wykryto fałsz argumentu, że lepiej jest poddać się zmysłom, a z poszukiwaniem duchowości czekać odpowiedniejszej chwili. Co więcej wydobyło to na jaw praktyczne znaczenie słów Chrystusa Jezusa: „A ja gdy będę podwyższony od ziemi, wszystkich pociągnę do siebie" (ew. Jana 12:32), zrozumiano bowiem, że słowa te mają na względzie duchowo-mentalną zdolność oglądania człowieka jako obrazu i podobieństwa Boga, Ducha, oraz odrzucenia wszelkiego przeciwnego świadectwa. Zdolność ta wyraża się w prawdziwej duchowej miłości, która istotnie jest latarnią morską świecącą w mrokach materialnych pobudek i uczuć, i daje niezmiernie więcej zadośćuczynienia niż pobłażanie materialności.

W podręczniku "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Chrześcijanin Scjentysta zajmuje w tych czasach stanowisko, o którym Jezus mówił swoim uczniom: ‚Wy jesteście solą ziemi.' ‚Wy jesteście światłością świata; nie może się miasto ukryć na górze leżące.' Czuwajmy, pracujmy i módlmy się, aby ta sól nie utraciła swojej słoności, ażeby światłość ta nie była ukryta, a promieniowała i płonęła, aż osiągnie chwałę południa" (str. 367).

Oświecenie duchowe dzięki objawieniu Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej—Wiedzy prawdziwego bytu—promieniuje w życiu człowieka niesamolubstwem i szczerym poświęceniem, w którym dym świeckości nie przyciemnia światła Prawdy.

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Sky Blizzard

COLDER than arctic drifts, more swift than wind
Your clouds curve upward, spreading wave on wave
Against the shore of space.

Pile on pile you are blown across the moon,
Deeper and deeper you mount, yet ever more softly
Your white rifts let out the stars.

Quiet now, your race is done,
Warmer the moon, more silvered the flame of stars
Melting your last blown waves to infinitesimal bars.

CAROLINE CLARK

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Dog Racing Opposed In Three Cities

Hyde Park, Wareham and Pembroke confronted by applications—Civic groups opposing.

Vigorous action is being taken today by civic and religious groups in three Massachusetts communities to prevent the establishment of dog-racing tracks in their neighborhoods; and while some measure of success already has been attained, the civic leaders said persistent effort is necessary to force abandonment of the race-betting plans.

With one of the three dog tracks of the State abolished by vote of the citizens of Hampden County last November, racing interests have been seeking to compensate themselves for this loss by setting up one or more plants at the eastern end of the State, where the two existing gambling resorts are still tolerated.

Fight for Dog Tracks

As a result, they are engaged in a struggle to obtain the necessary authority to build dog tracks, where pari-mutuel betting would be permitted, at Hyde Park, Boston; Wareham on Buzzards Bay; and Pembroke, near the South Shore.

Existing tracks are at Revere and Dighton, the plant at West Springfield having been eliminated by county referendum.

In each community, mass meetings of protest have been held within the past week, at which prominent clergymen, businessmen, and leaders of women's clubs have voiced their objections to the establishment of gambling parks in their communities. In the case of Wareham, the people actually had voted against dog racing in November, but the vote of Plymouth County as a whole was favorable.

Wareham Board Approves

The only application that has successfully run the gauntlet of local officialdom to date is that at Wareham, where the Board of Selectmen has given approval, despite the town referendum, and an application has been filed with the State Racing Commission for a race-betting license. A public hearing will be held after the new Commission is organized.

John C. Makepeace, President of the Wareham National Bank, stated today that a citizens' committee is being organized which will seek to induce the Selectmen to rescind their action, and, failing in this, will carry their protests to the Racing Commission. Mr. Makepeace presided at a mass meeting in Wareham High School Sunday night, attended by more than 1,000 persons, who applauded the protests of five Protestant and two Roman Catholic clergymen, including the Rev. James E. Cassidy, Bishop of Fall River.

Local Permits Denied

Dog track interests have met with even more difficulties in Hyde Park and in Pembroke, where they have not succeded in obtaining the local permits which must precede their applications to the State Racing Commission.

In the hope of establishing a betting plant at the abandoned Readville trotting track in Hyde Park, the dog race sponsors obtained swift approval from the Boston City Council on Monday night, but evoked such a storm of protests from clergymen and businessmen that Council Clement A. Norton, from Hyde Park, has asked the Council to reconsider the action, and a flood of appeals has been forwarded to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin to veto the permit, if it is not withdrawn.

The latest opposition comes from the Hyde Park Ministers' Union, which held a special meeting yesterday in the Congregational Church, adopted a resolution to be sent to Mayor Tobin, agreed to circulate petitions among their parishioners, and disclosed that several ministers will voice their indignation from their pulpits next Sunday.

At Pembroke, civic protests forced the Selectmen to rescind approval which they had voted late last week; but residents agreed to form a committee and raise a "war chest" to make sure there would be no slip-up. A court injunction is one step under consideration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, followed by increasing cloudiness during tonight; light snow Saturday, possibly beginning late tonight; somewhat warmer; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 20's; moderate northerly winds, shifting to southeast or south, and increasing Saturday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by light snow beginning late tonight or Saturday, slowly rising temperature.

Vermont: Light snow with slowly rising temperature tonight and Saturday.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by light snow Saturday, slowly rising temperature except on the east coast tonight, warmer Saturday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northerly winds becoming southeast or south tonight and increasing Saturday, and weather becoming overcast followed by light snow Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	19	16	Minneapolis	20	16
Bermuda	60	58	New Orleans	46	46
Chicago	26	24	New York	18	16
Kansas City	34	34	Norfolk	28	28
Los Angeles	56	56	Philadelphia	20	20
Miami	36	36	S. Francisco	50	50
			Washington	20	18

A—7:30 a. m., Jan. 20
B—Minimum Jan. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 11:32 p. m. height 8.6 feet.
Saturday 11:45 a. m. height 9.6 feet
Light all vehicles by 5:11 p. m.

Among 114 Groups Community Fund Aids

A. P. Murray; R. J. Keller

Activities at Three Well-Known Boston Agencies

Upper—Girls learning crocheting and other needlework at Oliver James House. Lower left—Broken furniture is repaired and sold at Morgan Memorial. Lower right—Chess is serious business at Roxbury Branch of the Boys' Clubs of Boston.

Community Fund Drive Awaits 'Go' Signal

The 114 agencies and federations contributing to the happiness of Greater Boston people, which are supported by the annual Community Fund Campaign, are preparing for the surge of interest which will be directed toward them again as the campaign opens next Monday. In all the 46 towns and cities served by these varied institutions and organizations, visitors will be looking over their activities, it is expected, appreciating the uses to which their contributions to the campaign are to be put.

The famous red feathers, marking supporters of the drive, will begin to appear in the hats and buttonholes of Greater Bostonians, and on automobile and window stickers, after the big opening meeting to be held in Mechanics Hall on Monday evening. It is hoped that by Feb. 7, the day set for ending the campaign, the goal of $4,645,000 will have been reached and passed. Last year the campaign slogan was "Be a Good Neighbor." This year it is changed to "Be a Better Neighbor" and an effort is being made to provide for more than the minimum requirements represented by the figure set as the goal.

More agencies are participating in the campaign this year than in 1938—in fact, there has been a marked increase in the number in each of the four years of operation of the community fund plan in Boston.

These private agencies do not parallel tax-supported institutions and services, it is emphasized by directors of the campaign. "Voluntary and public agencies work in partnership for the common good," says a statement issued at the campaign headquarters. "Both are needed, neither can do the job alone. . . . Private agencies, besides helping the sick, the needy and the handicapped, direct youngsters and youth into ways of wholesome living and good citizenship, . . . attack the roots of criminality, and strive constantly for community betterment. . . . They are the agencies through which better neighbors build a better community."

Revision of Court Procedure Pushed by Rhode Island Bar

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20—A move to revise and simplify Rhode Island court procedure, as suggested by Justice Alexander L. Churchill of the Superior Court, was approved this week by the State Bar Association. The Association immediately took steps to bring about the reforms and "install business methods in the State's courts."

Justice Churchill's plea was for a simplification of the entire system of court pleadings. He assailed use of the common law system of pleading as nonsensical. Abolishing the system, he said, would cut the costs to litigants and result in shorter and fairer trials.

"An attorney has to file 15 counts on a simple negligence suit," the Justice said.

He recalled that recently he was forced to "wade through" more than 100 demurrers contained in "tons and tons of paper," whereas the substance of the plea "easily could have been written on a page and a half of foolscap."

Only five other states still retain the same system of pleadings practiced in Rhode Island, Justice Churchill pointed out. He cited the rules of civil procedure of the Federal District Courts as examples of clear and concise procedure.

Life Tenure for Judges?

Rhode Island's legal structure was attacked from another angle this week when new measures to provide life tenure for justices of the superior and supreme courts were introduced in the Legislature.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt, after a conference with Fred B. Perkins, secretary of the Rhode Island Bar Association, pledged his support for the measures. Similar bills to provide life tenure, and others to provide limited tenure of 10 years, have been introduced without success in several previous Legislatures.

Under the existing system all judges in Rhode Island serve at the pleasure of the Legislature and can be removed at any time for any cause, without a hearing, if the Legislature so decides. An amendment to the constitution is required to change the system. This, in turn, is an involved process. If the present bills are approved by this Legislature, they must be brought up and passed once more by the Legislature of 1941-42, then the people of the State must approve at the election of 1942 before the amendment becomes law.

Democrat Appointed

Governor Vanderbilt continued his break with precedent this week when he appointed another Democrat to a high appointive position.

The appointee, Edward L. Leahy, was named to be Director of the Department of Revenue and Regulation. The former director, Thomas A. Kennelly, resigned.

Mr. Leahy is familiar with the work, having served as a subordinate in the last Administration.

All the other major State departments still were headed by Democrats this week, though the new G. O. P. Administration has been in office three weeks.

The possibility was hinted by the Governor this week that the first Republican to head one of the departments might be George R. Beane, prominent G. O. P. leader in Cranston. Mr. Beane was rumored to be the Governor's choice to take over directorship of the Division of Motor Vehicles. The present Democratic Director, Wilfred J. Paquin, has submitted his resignation.

Naval Air Base?

Prospects for a huge naval air base at Quonset Point, on the west side of Narragansett Bay, appeared brighter this week when Senator Theodore Francis Green reported from Washington that President Roosevelt was taking a personal interest in the project.

A naval board report recently recommended to Congress that the base be established. An estimated $4,500,000 is reported to be fixed as the cost.

Senator Green wrote Governor Vanderbilt chances for getting the base would be improved if the State would offer to donate the land to the Federal Government without charge. The Governor replied he felt sure the Legislature would agree to donate the land, now owned by the State and used mainly as a National Guard summer camp.

12 P. C. Wage Cut Barred in Plan To Help Revere Line

Proposing that the $45,000 needed to continue operation of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad during the next year, be raised by contributions from railroad employees, bondholders, and the town of Winthrop, Arthur Black, Special Master in Bankruptcy, today held in a report made to Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal District Court, that a plan to reduce wages of employees by 12 per cent at the present time is unwarranted.

"It is admitted by all hands that the road cannot run more than a few months unless its revenue is increased or expenses cut," Mr. Black said. He declared, however, an effort should be made to keep the Railroad in operation for at least one more year for three reasons:

1. Its operation means a living to 300 employees.
2. The railroad is the only public transportation system serving Winthrop, and its closing would inconvenience that town and probably involve a substantial loss in real estate values.
3. Closing of the road probably would mean a total loss of $2,000,000 in bonds.

The present problem is, he said, to find $45,000 and although a reduction of 12 per cent in employees' wages would about furnish that sum, "after a brief investigation into the present wage scale I have concluded," he said, "that any such cut would be unwarranted."

Under the Black plan, employees would permit the Company to deduct from their wages 3.5 per cent, which, he estimates, will save the road approximately $15,000 during the next 12 months. These deferred payments would be carried as wages due and would constitute a prior lien on the assets of the Company in the event of ultimate liquidation.

Neutrality Act Changes Urged As Peace Move

Positive leadership of the U. S. in world affairs advocated at School of Politics at Radcliffe.

Positive leadership on the part of the United States, in international affairs, with amendment if not repeal of the present neutrality law, was urged by S. Shepard Jones, Director of the World Peace Foundation, in an address before the Massachusetts League of Women Voters. He opened the final session of the annual Foreign Affairs School of Politics, held at Radcliffe College. Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell was Chairman.

The chance for world peace, he declared, depended to a large extent on America's willingness to recognize already that the country was not neutral, and not impartial. "Why then," he asked, "should we maintain a particular embargo in a bit of legislation which the President himself has to fight because it is contrary to the will of the American people. It is not a question of war. It is a question of a strong nation such as our own using its influence for a good cause, and we can do it because the risk is less than the risk of carrying on the policy we have."

Neutrality Law

The neutrality law he described as a conglomeration of ill-considered measures which could not be relied upon to keep America out of war; the Sino-Japanese conflict, he said, had made it clear that the law had caused the United States and the fundamental convictions of its citizens to be misrepresented, it had embarrassed the Government in the formulation of a foreign policy in response to a changing public opinion in the United States or in the light of a rapidly changing scene in Europe and in Asia; and it had not contained sufficient discretionary power for the President or the Department of State.

Positive action, and timely action, as a substitute for what he defined as a Micawber-like policy of doing nothing, was prescribed by Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard, in the concluding discussion of the School. Favoring a policy of drastic rearmament, he spoke of President Roosevelt's policy as exceedingly moderate. Concurring with Sir Arthur Willert's opinion, voiced on the previous day, that Great Britain would probably win in an armaments race with Germany, he pointed out, nevertheless, that in playing for time, the British would have to play for a long time, and would face the necessity of applying the same army methods to industry which the dictatorships had applied.

Taking West Indies

To supplement the President's rearmament plans he suggested taking over some of the West Indies as payment of war debts and using them as aviation bases. "If a showdown comes," he added, "it will be within two years, and it can only be prevented by our taking such action within that limit of time as will discourage it." His recommendation that Japanese products be eliminated from this country, as a means of discouraging war in the Far East, received considerable applause from his audience.

Universal application of the Good Neighbor policy was advocated at the luncheon conference by Prof. J. Anton DeHaas of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration. It should be based, he indicated, on clearly defined principles which the United States would be willing to support "in a positive manner."

Good News for Skiers; Snow Reported on Way

Snow tomorrow, starting possibly late tonight, was forecast today by the Boston office of the United States Weather Bureau. The fall will be light, it was predicted, with temperatures moving up from the lower 20s, where they hovered today, to the middle 20s.

The Thunderbolt Ski Club of Adams, Mass., today postponed the Massachusetts downhill championship, scheduled for Sunday, until Jan. 29, because of lack of snow and poor trail conditions.

The best winter sports area reported to the Weather Bureau was Wilson Mills, Maine, where there was 18 inches of good skiing snow. Skating was good over most of New England. Snow plows were operated last night in Plymouth County, where the fall measured 8 to 10 inches, and in South Worcester and Bristol Counties, where there was a smaller amount. State Maintenance Engineer James E. Lawrence reported today.

Woman Plays Three Roles As Head of Radio Station

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—One of the few women directors of radiocasting stations in the United States, Miss Mildred P. Stanton, now acting head of Station WORC in this city, actually combines a triple role in her managerial activities.

One of Miss Stanton's unusual roles is that of "mistress of the manse," for she has charge of the fine old residence in the Elm Street district of Worcester which houses the modern decor studios of WORC whose homelike air seems to typify the manner in which broadcasting is heard in local homes.

On the ground floor of "Broadcasting House" are a reception room, small studio, auditorium studio, control room, news and transcription files. Upstairs are the business offices and clients' rooms while the caretaker occupies the third floor. The smartly phrased announcements issued at regular intervals from "Broadcasting House" sound as though they might be heard from London's Broadcasting House.

Bookkeeping Process

Though she no longer handles the bookkeeping end of the business, this phase of broadcasting has a personal interest for Miss Stanton since it was through the financial end that she rose to her present position. She says that the operation of a station like WORC, which is a Columbia network outlet, is essentially a bookkeeping process.

For instance, there is the management of the real estate, the transmitter and studio parcels and buildings and their taxes, keeping account of the music radiocast by the station for the payment of composer fees, the musicians' union fees and the local business of the station which consists principally of morning and afternoon periods by local advertisers.

In addition, the Federal Communications Commission, which is making a financial study of radiocasting demand various breakdowns of station accounts. Which is quite a problem for the accounting department.

Started Nine Years Ago

WORC, she said, got its start modestly in a farmer-radio enthusiast's home in Webster, Mass., nine years ago. Her association with the station began when it moved to Worcester a year later. The new transmitting location is now in Auburn on the outskirts of Worcester.

Though the station has no elaborate schedule of local programs, Miss Stanton's newest program pride is an amateur show of the Major Bowes type featuring Worcester talent. Though she did not say so her pride in the new program indicated her satisfaction at being able to do something, if only in a small way, for her home city.

Miss Mildred P. Stanton
Acting head of Radio Station WORC in Worcester, Mass.

Disabled Tramp Is Taken in Tow

The Coast Guard cutter Cayuga today succeeded in putting a tow line aboard the disabled freighter Black Condor as it wallowed in heavy seas 75 miles southeast of Cape Sable Island, Nova Scotia, the cutter reported by radio to Coast Guard headquarters here.

The feat, which will enable the freighter to be towed into a nearby port, was one of many stirring examples of the heroism of the sea which marked the heavy gales sweeping the Atlantic during the last few days. Gradual diminishing of the heavy winds was forecast by the Weather Bureau today.

A Coast Guard patrol boat, the Thetis, brought Capt. James L. Publicover and his crew of six into Boston shortly before 3 a. m. today after taking them off their sinking four-masted schooner, the Laura Annie Barnes, which went aground on Tuckernauck Shoals in Nantucket Sound on Tuesday. Three Coast Guard vessels had been unable to pull the old schooner off the rocks.

Woodring Talks With Roosevelt On Flood Control

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said today Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, would confer with President Roosevelt in an effort to settle the controversy between Vermont and the War Department over flood control.

Senator Walsh said he understood they would discuss a proposal for compromise which he submitted to Mr. Woodring earlier this week.

Another New England Senator, who was at the White House last night, said he was encouraged over the prospects of adjusting the controversy. He said privately he had spoken briefly with President Roosevelt on the subject during a dinner for the Supreme Court Justices.

Informed persons indicated a solution to the impasse—reached last week when Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont was voted a $67,500 defense fund by his legislature to fight any Federal encroachment on states' rights—probably would be reached through an exchange of letters between Mr. Woodring and Governor Aiken.

They said they hoped it would not be necessary to have a written contract for the acquisition of land which Governor Aiken originally demanded. They indicated, however, the War Department, as part of the compromise, would recognize certain rights of the State.

Flood Control Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 20—In order to have its expressed views conform to those of the State Administration in behalf of State's rights, the New Hampshire Senate has reversed its previously expressed stand on the Federal flood control program.

On Wednesday, the Senate had adopted a resolution calling upon the members of the New Hampshire Commission on Interstate Co-operation, now attending conferences with Federal officials in Washington, to urge the carrying out of the Federal flood control program. The move was obviously a reversal of the stand by Gov. Francis P. Murphy and other Administration leaders against the Federal program.

So, yesterday the Senate voted to reconsider its stand, and on a vote along party lines the majority put the Senate on record behind the Administration.

Drive Is Begun To Get N.Y. Fair Visitors to N.E.

Boston Chamber of Commerce expects cut-rate co-operation by railroads to that end.

A comprehensive plan to attract World's Fair visitors to Boston and New England this summer was announced today by Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The plan anticipates reduced railroad rates and is gauged to reach not only visitors from distant parts of this country but from abroad.

"The Chamber has been working on plans since early last summer," Mr. Liming said today, "with one main objective: bringing new dollars to Boston and New England through the medium of visitors to the World's Fair. While the plans are not entirely complete, the groundwork has been laid by this and other agencies and we expect as a result this community will see the largest influx of visitors in its history.

"One important phase of the efforts to induce visitors to include Boston in their itineraries is a plan to have the railroads offer reduced rate, round-trip tickets from the West and South to New York via Boston.

"We have been working with representatives of the railroads regarding these round trip rates and have received cordial co-operation. We hope to announce shortly the acceptance of this part of the plan.

Boston Invites You

"With the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce throughout the country and the travel agencies in more than 200 cities, we plan to distribute our attractive booklet, 'Boston Invites You,' and other material. For some time every convention visitor to this city has been supplied with one of these booklets and urged to carry it home, so that others might be interested in the scenic, historic, and vacation advantages of this section.

"Visitors to the World's Fair from foreign countries will be informed about Boston and its attractions long before they embark for these shores. Our booklets will be carried on passenger ships plying between this country and abroad. Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries also will have a supply of them for general distribution, and our committee on foreign trade is busy contacting business houses in all parts of the world for further distribution.

"For use by organizations throughout this country we expect to have available a comprehensive motion picture of New England featuring its attractive shores, lakes, mountains, great industrial centers and, of course, its historic points.

"Tours of inspection have been arranged to our representative industrial plants for visitors to Boston and the Boston Chamber of Commerce will be a clearing house for these trips through its commercial and industrial bureau. Many will wish to visit Boston's noted museums. For their convenience it has been arranged this summer for the first time to have these buildings open on holidays.

"Boston has excellent hotels and restaurants. Visitors will find rates and service to meet every requirement.

"We have a staff man on the road whose sole job is to bring visitors to Boston. It is hoped that in the near future another man will assist him in this important work.

"Our convention bureau plans to raise a special fund of $50,000 for added work and for publicity material which will have a wide distribution. Already it has booked a number of national and international conventions for this year in Boston and the list is steadily growing.

Exhibit at N. Y. Fair

"Plans for the Massachusetts State Exhibit at the World's Fair are well underway. Its primary purpose is to create a desire to visit this section. In this work the Chamber is actively participating. The exhibit will contain (A) Hall of the Past, (B) Hall of the Present and (C) Hall of the Future. These will contain features reminiscent of early colonial days, continuous motion pictures on a triple screen of living, playing and working in Massachusetts. New inventions and the latest important laboratory discoveries also will be featured.

"The Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is also planning an extensive program to attract World's Fair visitors to this city and announcement of its plans is expected shortly.

"All in all, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, through its own program and the co-operation of other organizations in the metropolitan area is leaving nothing undone to attract visitors to Boston."

Mention of Eel or Shark Shocks Sea Serpent Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETON, Mass., Jan. 20—The 20 feet of defunct "sea serpent" which washed ashore here rested quietly under the watchful eye of Boatswain Addison Ormsby skipper of the Wood End Coast Guard crew which salvaged it, as controversy raged around it today.

W. C. Schroeder, curator of fish at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, asked to have the skeleton shipped to him for identification. The curator's observation that, judging from a photograph of the creature, it was probably a basking shark, proved a little irksome to local seafaring men with mire interesting theories.

LeRoy Bent, who reported seeing the skeleton six weeks ago when, he said, it come to rest temporarily on a sand bar in Provincetown Harbor, remarked: "I've lived in a fishing town all my life, and if that was a basking shark than I'm a cusk."

Basing his description on his first encounter with the remains, Mr. Bent stated that it had a horse-like head and hind quarters, long, snaky body, two front flippers and two horns. After seeing it on the bar he wrote asking if the Smithsonian Institute would be interested in it. A reply stated that it would. But in the meantime the "serpent" had left the bar for parts unknown.

Other observers referred also to "haunches like a horse." In view of this, Dr. Frederick S. Hammett, head of the Lankenau Research Laboratory, who is interested in the find, remarked "Snakes absolutely do not have hips." Dr. Hammett refused to hazard any guess as to the nature of the monster until he can see it.

Capt. Manuel Enos of Provincetown clung to theory that in the skeleton he recognized the last of his old pet sea serpent "Rover," which, he declared, had often kept him company on the fishing banks.

Earle Rich, Wellfleet naturalist, on the other hand, advanced the theory that it is the partial remains of the "giant Wellfleet eel" first hooked some years ago by Wilton Hopkins of Wellfleet, and reported to have been encountered again by the same man last summer.

State to Resume Rail Hearings

Hearings regarding the abandonment by the New Haven Railroad of 88 stations in Massachusetts will be reopened on Feb. 1, according to an announcement by the State Public Utilities Commission.

The announcement came despite the plea of Arthur W. Blackman, attorney for the New Haven, that the hearings be delayed until the road appeals to the United States Supreme Court from the decision handed down by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

The latter court had overturned the previous ruling of Judge Carroll L. Hincks of the Federal District Court in New Haven that he had jurisdiction over the abandonments. He had ordered abandonment of the stations while the New Haven Railroad still had before the State Public Utilities Commission a petition for the identical abandonments.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Page 10

Theaters

Shubert—
"Stars in Your Eyes," with Ethel Merman, Jimmy Durante, Tamara Toumanova and Richard Carlson. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"I Stand Accused," with Lyle Talbot. 2, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Hard to Get," featuring Dick Powell and Olivia de Haviland. 3:56, 6:50, 9:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Blondie," with Arthur Lake and Gene Lockhart. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene. 3:55, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Maureen O'Sullivan and Lew Ayres in "Spring Madness." 2:05, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Submarine Patrol," with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 3:25, 6:10, 9:05.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. Fenway: 2:20, 5:10, 7:40, 10:20. Paramount: 9, 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:30, 7:10, 9:50. Also "Off the Record," with Pat O'Brien, John Blondell and Bobby Jordan. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:40, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jean Gablin. 1, 3, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25. Also "Vistas of Spain." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Normandie—
Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone in "Man-Proof." Also "Bad Man of Brimstone," with Wallace Beery and Virginia Bruce.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Exposed," featuring Glenda Farrell. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:15. Also "The Last Express," with Kent Taylor and Dorothea Kent. 12:10, 4:05, 8:05. Stage: Joe Morrison, Sybil Bowman, The Rutons, Helen Swanson & Co. and Belett & English Bros. 1:20, 5:20, 9:15.

State and Orpheum—
Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon in "The Cowboy and the Lady." Both theaters: 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10:05. Also "Smashing the Spy Ring," with Ralph Bellamy and Fay Wray. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Tremont—
Paul Muni and Luise Rainer in "The Good Earth." Also "Sinners in Paradise," with John Boles. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

South Station Theater—
"Travelogues." "How to Play Hockey." "Submarine Circus." "Across the Continent by Air," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot." Also "Stolen Heaven," with Gene Raymond. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—
Holding over "Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
Holding over "The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:20 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:20.

Scollay and Modern—
Paris Honeymoon," featuring Bing Crosby. Scollay: 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," with Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Scollay: 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

University—
"Just Around the Corner," with Shirley Temple. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Arrest Bulldog Drummond," with John Howard. 1:55, 5:05, 8:15.

Trans-Lux—
"World Events in Pictures," "Passing Parade," "King Vulture," Fitzpatrick Traveltalk, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Uptown—
"Say It in French." 2:35, 5:40, 8:45. Also "The Great Waltz," starring Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"Bob Son of Battle," with Will Fyffe, John Loder and Margaret Lockwood. Also "Five of a Kind," featuring the Dionne Quintuplets. Daily at 2:50 and 7:45.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Second illustrated talk in the Burton Holmes series on "West Indies No. 2, Along the Spanish Main." 2:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Spanish Art by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New Community Group of Concrete Houses Is on Historic Site

Alden estates is where branch of John Alden family settled in Connecticut.

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GREENWICH, Conn., Jan. 20—From a crude, log-cabin beginning in the wilderness at Plymouth, one branch of the John Alden family's trail into the interior of New England leads to a promontory overlooking the sea here upon which is rising one of the best-planned broad-scale, all-concrete home communities in the United States.

When sponsors of this development, still known by its original name of Alden Estates, looked out over picturesque Long Island Sound sparkling in the distance, they were moved by the same idea that influenced direct descendants of John Alden to erect a great mansion here. They decided that this was "a good place to live," especially for families that ordinarily did not have the funds to build homes in such a choice location.

So today at Alden Estates there are constant reminders of the historical heritage of the region, from the Alden Coat of Arms hanging in the huge mansion house, to the community streets bearing the names, Alden Terrace, Priscilla Lane and Myles Standish Circle. Yet, if John Alden of log-cabin days could gaze upon this community of solid, concrete dwellings constructed to resist cold, heat, tornado, and the wear and tear of time, he might envisage a new and far more significant history in the making, namely, the opening of a modern era of durable, reasonably priced homes for the masses.

Fair Monthly Payments

And John Alden would be right. For nowhere else in the country is concrete set off to better advantage as a home-building material than in this development lying partly in the town of Greenwich and partly across the New York State line in Rye.

In few other spots have concrete homes attained such warmth of design as is found in the Alden Estates, where 4½ rooms can be purchased on an FHA 25-year plan for $44 a month, including fire insurance, taxes, interest and amortization of the mortgage.

Here in Greenwich, where the land slopes away to the Sound, where Alden descendants spent $2,000,000 developing and improving a country estate, it was first believed by realty developers that the dignity and natural beauty of the region warranted the construction of $20,000 to $30,000 homes.

But the economic trend of modern times to meet the living requirements of average small-income families could not be ignored. So the management was induced to compromise with the times and turn the Alden Estates into a community of well-built, medium-size homes selling for $6,000 to $8,500.

No Traffic Jams

Streets are planned to retain the natural beauty of the district and prevent the growth of traffic congestion. Quintard Drive, main avenue in the community, is 60 feet wide. Set-back from the lot line is approximately 40 feet. Thus, the minimum distance between houses is 140 feet, providing privacy for lots that vary in size from 5,200 to 15,000 square feet. Rear yards for even the smallest $6,000 homes comprise 3,500 square feet. As part of the planning of this community, there are no assessments with finished streets, water, gas, and electricity included in the cost price.

As for the houses, they are of the approved Portland Cement Company design and construction, the type which obtains fire insurance from 50 to 80 per cent less than the prevailing rates for conventionally built houses. Construction includes double cinder block walls with air space between for insulation. The blocks themselves are treated with tubular holes, thus providing a series of three air spaces between the exterior and interior. This means that interior walls will take plaster direct without added insulation.

Have Fireproof Roofs

Roofs are of heavy fire retardant asphalt shingles or of copper. Interior walls are finished in textured cement plaster. Upkeep on this type of home is held negligible, a distinct advantage to small income families who must count first of all upon paying off the mortgage before turning their attention to possible repairs. Double concrete walls are said to make heating easy in the winter and to keep the heat outside in the summer.

One of the distinct advantages of concrete, alluded to by sponsors of the development, is that homes will be in excellent condition after the expiration of the 20-year mortgage term and ready for many more years of service with a minimum of outlay. Monthly costs of maintaining a $6,000 Alden home are figured as follows:

Mortgage costs	$23.00
Taxes	10.50
Painting and Redecorating	1.00
Repairs and Replacements	1.00
Fuel	7.00
Insurance	.35
Total	$42.85

Commenting on the prospects of concrete home building, John W. Fries, General Manager of the Alden Estates, pointed out that during 1935 to 1937 the building of concrete homes increased nearly 500 per cent.

* * *

Government Building

The Federal Government is in the housing business in a big way, according to a 1938 review released today by the United States Housing Authority. Commitments to date amount to $649,789,000 on contracts for 151 cities and four counties in 29 states, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

According to Federal reports, the average annual income groups reached by these projects range from about $1,100 down to $450 a year. Contracts now require that at least one slum dwelling be eliminated or improved for every new dwelling constructed. There are now 8956 projects under construction with an average of 5,000 additional dwelling units going into construction each succeeding month throughout 1939.

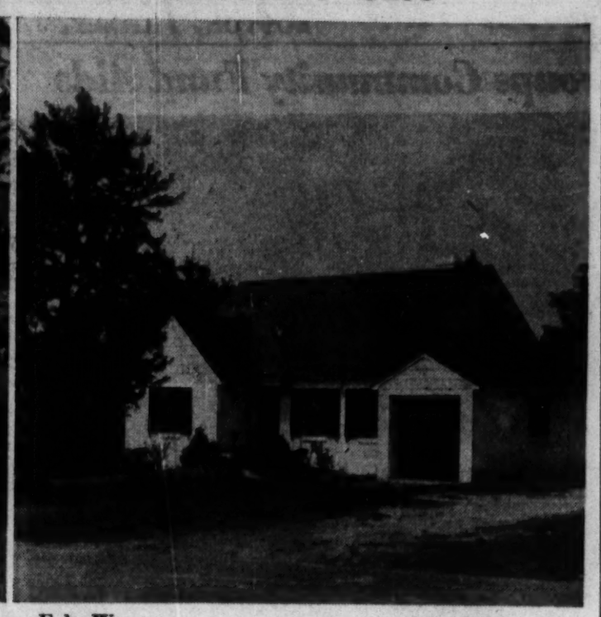
* * *

Like Federal Plan

The National Association of Real Estate Boards today announced through its Massachusetts branch that it would ask Congress to continue the Government's present mortgage insurance plan from its expiration date of July 1, 1939 until July 1, 1941.

According to the Association, the financial outlook for existing homes and the market outlook for those homes should they be sold, depends upon extension of the Federal insurance plan, held to be the primary factor in the national recovery drive.

Asked to name the present nominal rate at which mortgage loans on moderate priced homes are made, the Association found that in 38 per cent of all cities, the rate was 5 per cent, in 24 per cent of the cities it was 5½ per cent. Only four cities show a range below 5 per cent with one small town in the Middlewest actually dipping down to 4 per cent.



Concrete Houses by the Sea Fill a Long-Felt Want

These are a type of concrete construction in a new community development, Alden Estates in Greenwich, Connecticut, designed by the architect Alden Gottschalk to sell at from $6,000 to $8,500 each complete and each on a lot 75 x 100 feet. Even the floors are of concrete; yet the houses are said to lack nothing of the feel of wood.

Congress Group Halts Fund Rise For New England

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—An economy campaign in the House got by another hurdle today when members refused to increase an item in the first deficiency appropriation bill for repairing damage to state and private forests struck by the hurricane in New England last September.

By a standing vote of 83 to 68, the House turned down an amendment by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts to boost the fund from $3,000,000 recommended by the Appropriations Committee to the $5,000,000 proposed by the President and the Budget Bureau.

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia, manager of the bill, said it was rather unusual to see a committee which had been so generously criticized and taken to task.

"This will be the first time Congress has set a precedent by taking Federal money and going onto private lands," he said. "That precedent the committee was willing to violate."

Representative Charles L. Gifford (R) of Massachusetts read a news dispatch which said appropriations committeemen had asserted they had been spurred to reduce the forest item because of the states rights stand taken by Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont on flood control issues.

Representaive Woodrum challenged him to name any committee member who had said "the cut was aimed at Governor Aiken."

Then Representative John E. Rankin (D) Mississippi, got up to take some digs at Mr. Aiken. He, too, had a clipping which said the Governor had admitted making a $1,000,000 mistake in his budget. He suggested sarcastically that maybe Governor Aiken might come to Washington and merely by reading a budget show that "the Government was $28,000,000,000 ahead."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 318 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New Britain—Mondays to Thursdays, inc., 10:15 a. m., WNBC, 1380kc.
New Haven—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WELI, 900kc.
New London—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WNLC, 1500kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WATR, 1190kc.

Maine

Bangor—Week days, 1:15 p. m., WABI, 1200kc.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 640kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 1, 6, and 10:45 p. m., WMEX, 1500kc.
Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m., Mondays to Fridays, inc., 3:30 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m, W1XAL.
Boston—Week days, 1 and 3 p. m., WORL, 920kc.
Greenfield—Week days, 9:30 a. m., WHAI, 1210kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WNBH, 1310kc.
Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 7:15 p. m., WBRK, 1310kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, 3:45 p. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, 9 a. m., and 5 p. m., Sundays, 3:30 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.
Manchester—No regular time assigned, WFEA, 1340kc.
Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; week days, 5:30 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 1200kc.
Rutland—Week days, 11:15 a. m., and 7:30 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 1:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 11:30 a. m., WQDM, 1390kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 6 p. m. (11.79mc) 25.4m. Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 3:30 p. m. (11.79mc), 25.4m, W1XAL.

Missouri

Kansas City—Daily, 12:30 and 6 p. m., W9XA, 26.45mc.

Canada

Quebec

Montreal—Mondays to Fridays, 4:45 p. m., CFCX, 6.00mc.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays, 8:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc.
Panama City — Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, 5:15 p. m., HP5A, 11.70mc.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Jan. 21

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Stowaways Shun Their Native Land

The Spanish Civil War posed its problem for local immigration authorities today when three Italian stowaways, recently discovered when the American Exports Lines Excambion docked here, pleaded to Assistant United States Attorney Alfred Malagodi they would be executed if deported to their native land.

The men explained they had served with the Loyalist army and had been sent to France when the Government forces withdrew foreign volunteers. They explained that rather than go back to Italy, where the Government favors the cause of the Rebel General Francisco Franco they had stolen passage on the American vessel. They asserted they had visas for Mexico, if they could reach there.

They will be given a hearing in United States District Court.

Authority to Build Two Bridges Sought

George G. Hyland, Boston Commissioner of Public Works, has petitioned the State Department of Public Works for authority to reconstruct the bridges over the tracks of the Boston & Albany Railroad at Berkeley and Albany Streets.

The City has received a Federal grant of $265,000 for this reconstruction job and one on Boylston Street.

Finance Board Bill Faces Fight

Continuation of the legislative battle over passage of legislation establishing a special commission partially to control state finances during the "off-year" under biennial legislative sessions is expected on Monday, after the bitter debate preceding yesterday's action in ordering the bill to a third reading. The vote was 132 to 74.

The legislation, favored by the House Ways and Means Committee, calls for a special commission of persons outside the Legislature to control an "off-year" fund of an undetermined amount to meet any financial emergencies which arise during the off-legislative year. Originally the bill contained provisions for a $1,000,000 fund.

Under the proposal the commission would be composed of five persons appointed by the Speaker of the House and three by the President of the Senate. The measure was amended so that the Democrats would gain at least two of the five House appointments and at least one of the Senatorial posts.

Several legislators opposing the establishment of this commission insisted it would be a form of dictatorship, with the commission under the control of the Governor.

One amendment to the original bill provided that all members of the Legislature must be notified before making any transfer of money from the proposed "off-year" fund to the various departments. Another provided that public hearings must be held on transfers when requested on petition of 24 taxpayers.

Several attempts were made to eliminate the proposed commission entirely at this time, the sponsors of this proposal insisting that legislation could be passed later in the session if it is found necessary.

Armstrong

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of television radiocasting in the future. In fact reliable engineering opinion of Major Armstrong's system of frequency modulation claims that his method is the only one worthy of consideration for use in the ultra-high frequency channels where television also lies.

Engineering advantages of the Armstrong method of radiocasting are the improved signal which overrides atmosphere and man-made static; a more definite and uniform service area for stations; a smaller area in which signals overlap; design no more complicated than present-type transmitters, in fact smaller and lighter; receivers equal in size and number of tubes; higher power with fewer stations, or lower power with more stations of lessened cost of a unit, may be used as desired; each station may be operated entirely independent of other stations, without interference, or, for network operation, the stations may operate as a unit or as individual stations with their own programs.

Save the Children Fund Increasing

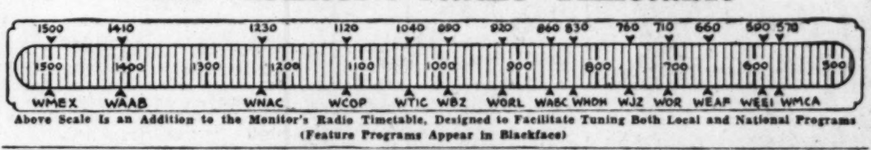
The Save the Children Fund has just ended the best year in its history, it was reported by Dr. J. R. Voris of New York, President of the Fund, at a luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce building yesterday, attended by 18 local supporters of the organization.

In 1938, Dr. Voris stated, $160,000 in cash and commodities was raised to carry on the program among children in the Southern Appalachian Mountains. More than 25,000 children were enabled to stay in school and upward of 50,000 were assisted in some way by the Fund's educational service. During the last six years more than 400,000 books, together with thousands of desks and tons of used clothing have been shipped to the mountain communities served.

Among those present at the luncheon were Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor; Dr. Harold Major, New England director of the Fund, and Mrs. Mary A. Melvin, publicist.

Appreciation was expressed that Dr. Payson Smith of Harvard has agreed to act as Chairman of the Boston Committee. It was announced, also, that the annual meeting of the fund will be held at the Town Hall Club in New York City on Jan. 26, and that Herbert Hoover, Senator Arthur Capper and Alfred E. Smith have agreed to be guest speakers.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"..
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Chuck Shanks' Orch.	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Serenaders"	Taxpayers' program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	President's Birthday	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Hollywood comment	The Quiz Wheel	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	"The Revelers"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or..	"Vocal Varieties"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	Lewis E. Lawes' "Crim-	Lucille Manners, so-	"People's Quiz Club"...	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:15 drama	inal Case Histories"	prano; Ross Graham,	"People's Quiz Club"...	Vocalist; orchestra
8:30 Burns and Allen;	NBC Jamboree; variety	tenor; Frank Black's	Boston University Din-	"The Brandeis Way"
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	NBC Jamboree; variety	Orchestra	ner; speakers	Johannes Steel
9:00 Burgess Meredith,	"Plantation Party";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	William Green, talk	Success Stories
9:15 Orson Welles, in	variety	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Success Stories
9:30 "The Chicken Wa-	"Youth Finds Itself";	"Death Valley Days";	"Against the Law";	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
9:45 gon Family"	dramatic episodes	dramatic sketch	legal oddities	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:00 "Grand Central	Oberlin College Orch.;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Curtain Time"; dram-	"Music in Many Moods"
10:15 Station"; drama	Mlle. Boulanger, cond.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	atization	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:30 Barry Wood, songs	"Horse & Buggy Days"	"Uncle Ezra"	Elizabeth, N.J., Philhar-	Russell Byrd's Orchestra
10:45 H. V. Kaltenborn	music of the '90's	"Behind the Headlines"	monic Or.; G. Enesco	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Blue Barron's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:30 Jimmy Dorsey's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse";	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 chestra	"The Music You Want"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	dramatization	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Men" ...	News; 'Morning Review'	"Sunrise Special"	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Minute Men" ...	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Hits and Encores..	"Musical Clock"	George and Juanita"	News Service	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00 Forecast; music	Weather; Musical Clock	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Shopping Service	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "About Us"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Food Magician" ...	News; "As You Like It"	"Musical Journal"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Farm and Home News..
9:15 Montana Slim ...	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Fiddler's Fancy ...	"Breakfast Club"	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Jimmie and Dick ..	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Variations	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 "Six to Sixteen"...	Three Romeos; trio	"No School Today";	Studio program	Network speaker
10:15 "Six to Sixteen"...	Amanda Snow, songs	children's safety show	Studio program	Network speaker
10:30 "Four Corners	"Swing Serenade"	Movie comment; vocal-	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater	The Child Grows Up...	ists; orchestra	dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Con-	4-H Club program	"Interior Decoration"	"Collegiate Revue"	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 servatory concert	"Music Internationale"	Del Brissette's Orchestra	"This Wonderful World"	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 Cincinnati Con-	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 servatory concert	"Melody Time"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; music; "Checker-	'Leaders in Dance Time'	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News Service	board Time"; stocks	'Leaders in Dance Time'	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Man on the	National Farm and	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Farm"	Home Hour	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goofs"	National Farm and	News Service	"University Life"; Dr.	"The Monitor News"
1:15 "The Goofs"	Home Hour	"Café Continental"	Harry Morgan Ayres	"Campus Varieties"
1:30 'Moods for Moderns'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, baritone;	Shirley Howard, songs	"Campus Varieties"
1:45 'Moods for Moderns'	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	organ; violin; Opera	"The Hitmakers"	Short Story Editor
2:00 Dramatization	People's Lobby: Sen.	Metropolitan Opera	Anthony Candelori's Or-	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatization	Capper; Sen. Lundeen	E. Rethberg; Lawrence	chestra	"Classical Album"
2:30 "Buffalo Presents";	Del Courtney's Orch.	Tibbett; G. Martinelli	Intercollegiate debate	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt,
2:45 Fran Hines, tenor	Del Courtney's Orch.	in "Simon Boccanegra"	Intercollegiate debate	talk
3:00 Bucknell University	Rakov's Orchestra	Metropolitan Opera	"Music Hall" from Lon-	Sport reports
3:15 Chorus	"Four of Us"	E. Rethberg; Lawrence	don: BBC Variety Or-	Sport reports
3:30 Charles Paul, or-	Al Roth's Orchestra	Tibbett; G. Martinelli	chestra, Charles Shad-	Sport reports
3:45 ganist	Weather; news	in "Simon Boccanegra"	well, conductor	Sport reports
4:00 "Student Takes the	Talk: James G. Stahl-	Metropolitan Opera	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:15 Mike"	man, President, ANPA	E. Rethberg; Lawrence	Sport comment	Sport reports
4:30 The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	Tibbett; G. Martinelli	"Gloomchasers"; Elinor	Sport reports
4:45 The Dancepators	Club Matinee; variety	in "Simon Boccanegra"	Sherry; orchestra	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour..	Library of Congress	Metropolitan Opera	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour..	Chamber Music Concert	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Southwestern Stars";	Popular music	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45 Eddie Duchin's Or.	variety program	Hotel Men's Association	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 L. Noble's Orch.	Music; sports; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	ed"; dramatization	Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Earl Foxe's Orchestra
7:15 interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	Markdown Parade	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown;	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	Vocal duet	'20th Century Music"	President's Birthday
8:00 'Johnny Presents';	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne"; vo-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Geo. Hutchings talk
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"Brent House"; drama-	Fred Waring and His	Symphonic Strings with	Boston Olympics vs.
8:45 questions; answers	tization	Pennsylvanians	Alfred Wallenstein	Shawinigan Falls
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	"Hawaii Calls"; native	hockey game
9:15 comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	son; W. Butterworth	Hawaiian music	Boston Olympics vs.
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Alfred M. Landon at	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Shawinigan Falls
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"	Kansas Press Dinner	Cowboy songs	hockey game
10:00 Your Hit Parade	NBC Symphony Or-	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	"Impressions"; Willie	Boston Olympics vs.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	Jenkins' Orchestra	Morris, soprano	Shawinigan Falls
10:30 guests	nini, conductor	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	hockey game
10:45 'Opinions'	NBC Symphony Or-	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 Charles Baum's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	"Soliloquy"
11:48 Charles Baum's Or.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgens's Orch.	"Soliloquy"

A résumé of week-end radio programs will be found on the Boston Amusements Page

Here and There in Shops Of the Boston Retail Area

By Janet Treat
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of course you must realize by this time that it's practically nothing at all for us to get excited over a new hat with a wimple, enthuse over seamless chiffon hose, and go into positive ecstasies over a mink coat. But when you find us doing all that and something more over anything as utilitarian as a vacuum cleaner, then you must realize there is plenty back of it! And that's just what's happening today. We're all keyed up on the subject of the "Rexair" . . . which turns out to be not only a vacuum cleaner de luxe, but an air conditioner and humidifier as well! And there are so many points about it and its smooth operation (to say nothing of the results!) that would interest any woman at all, that we hardly know where to start.

No doubt the most exciting thing about it is the fact that there is no bag. No, no bag to empty, get clogged up, or exude the smell of dust and dirt throughout your house as to try to clean it up. Just that fact alone would be enough to interest many a woman, but this isn't all. You see the main part of the Rexair looks rather like a big Thermos Jug . . . the kind you take on a family picnic. Into this goes a couple of quarts of water, and then things are ready. We aren't mechanically inclined enough to figure out the why and wherefore of all that it did, but we do know it did things we've never seen a vacuum cleaner do before. And all in a much more efficient, less tiring manner! And right here let us add that it's so practically noiseless that you can hear you phone ring while you're using it, so you aren't going to lose any important calls just because you insisted on being clean.

Then, too, because there is no bag, your suction always remains the same. Which means a maximum of efficiency everywhere. The water in the Rexair traps the dirt and dust, and sends out nothing but pure, clean air through the separator and back into your room. No dust oozing out and back into your room as fast as you clean up. The long metal rod to which the various attachments go is surprisingly light, and just goes along at the slightest touch. You see you don't move the main part of the Rexair; which, incidentaly, isn't heavy anyhow. But we just want you to know that there is no bother to it at all. Furthermore, the attachments are right there and there's none of this trucking around another outfit in order to be able to use attachments! And you use it on bare floors in place of a dry mop, on radiators, for cleaning upholstery and for endless other things. For information call Frank C. Vogel at his office at Commonwealth 3660. Or Newton North 1419-W.

* * *

This "Cummerbund" Is for Women Folks

The approach of spring always brings with it something that's supposed to brighten up a woman's wardrobe, and make the old blue sheer wool look like something fairly new again. This year it's a "Cummerbund" . . . something like those worn by so many men with their dinner clothes . . . except that ours are boned. Which of course holds everything in place, and that's where you want it! They are very wide, shirred sashes, and you just wrap them around you, and then let the loose sash ends hang down if you like. They sell for a dollar, and come in ten or eleven colors that include green, violet, gold, blue, red, and pink. And they really will do wonders in the way of perking up a number you're tired of looking at yourself . . . to say nothing of how everybody else feels on the subject! At R. H. White's.

* * *

Long Shoe Horn Has Advantages

It may seem like the height of laziness or something . . . but despite the fact that we know and give lectures to our children daily on the necessity of using a shoe horn in order to keep shoes in better condition and what not . . . we still find it just too much effort to bend over and go about the business of using one. And we know there are others who feel the same way . . . so we don't feel at all embarrassed in telling you about the perfectly grand elongated shoe horn we saw at Ethel Lowe's Town Curiosity Shop. You know, the third floor at 145 Tremont Street. They're the longest things, really. So long that all you do is stand up and you can use them with the greatest ease. Maybe they'll appeal to little Horace; you can't tell. At least he won't be likely to lose it, for you can't help but see it. Best of all, though, they're only 75 cents . . . and we'll bet grandma would like one, too.

* * *

P. S. If you feel, now that the holidays are over, you have a little time and money to spend on your very own self, and you want to go in for beauty in a big and luxurious way, in a background hat's so lovely and colorful that you sort of drink it all in . . . try Helena Rubinstein's new Salon: At 11 Newbury Street, right along there by the Ritz. The bubble bath, (really called the pasteurized milk bath) is most exciting and amusing.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Pork Offers Food Bargain For Thrifty Housewives

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With lamb prices rising as is usual at this time of year, the thrifty shopper today finds the market places well supplied with pork at the same low prices that have featured this item for several weeks. Indeed, it might be called the "bargain" of the week end in meats.

Loins of western pork are available in the Faneuil Hall market as low as 20 cents a pound and chops around 25 to 27 cents. For New England dressed fresh pork it is necessary to pay around 25 cents a pound for roast and 30 cents or so for chops. Chain stores offer loins for roasting from 17 to 19 cents a pound. One retail food mart that apparently pares down prices to the minimum is offering pork loins today at 15 cents.

As is usual when prices are advancing, the chain stores do not feature lamb this week end. It can be had in such shops, to be sure, but thrifty buyers have learned that the items receiving the most prominence constitute the best buys. Faneuil Hall market stalls offer lamb legs today in the range of 30 to 35 cents a pound.

Beef Prices Unchanged

Beef prices remain unchanged in most retail shops, with an occasional merchant offering a special feature of some cut at a low price. One such instance today makes it possible to buy a pot roast at 19 cents a pound. Around the Faneuil Hall sector, sirloin rolls range as high as 65 cents with rib roasts around 45 cents.

Poultry are coming into prominence again after a lull in demand that followed the holidays. Turkeys are abundant through the Faneuil Hall area and prices range all the way from 39 to 50 cents a pound, the lowest being for choice northwestern birds and the highest for "Cape" birds. Capons can be had from 39 to 42 cents, with weights in the vicinity of 6 to 8 pounds. Fowl are quoted around 28 to 32 cents or even a bit more in some of the stalls. One large retailer in the suburbs quotes 21 cents for "fancy, plump, meaty" fowl.

Sea food features fresh mackerel again this week. The boats that were "about done" for the season, it now appears, have kept doggedly at it, and between the storms managed to seine some fine trips. Tinker mackerel are available in retail shops around 15 cents and plump large mackerel of a pound and a quarter to as much as nearly two pounds in weight are offered as high as 25 cents a pound in some stalls.

Fish Prices

Halibut and swordfish, both from cold storage, are offered at 35 cents a pound in downtown stalls. Chain stores quote less. Fresh eastern halibut is as high as 65 cents in some stores. Fresh sea scallops are 30 cents and Cape scallops range up to 75 cents.

Small native smelts can be had for 30 cents in some stores, and fresh boiled lobsters range from 50 to 60 cents a pound. Haddock is 10 to 12 cents a pound.

Vegetables are plentiful and fresh arrivals from California and the South provide a good variety from which to choose. Cauliflower, for instance, from California, is priced up to 30 cents a head and is of fine appearance. Potatoes from Maine are offered in the Faneuil Hall area at 40 cents a peck and new potatoes from Florida are offered at three pounds for 25 cents. Both wax and green beans are 15 cents a pound, while California green peas fetch 28 cents as compared with 30 cents a few days ago; Brussels sprouts are 22 cents a quart in some stalls, and Iceberg lettuce two heads for 25 cents. Chain stores offer large bunches of beets at 5 cents a bunch, carrots two for 13 cents and iceberg lettuce, two for 15 cents while spectacular "leaders" in big modern food marts show the iceberg as low as 5 cents for what are marked "solid heads" and beets 2 bunches for 9 cents.

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WHAT'S HAPPENING!
LISTEN 6:30 TONIGHT IN MASSACHUSETTS
WTAG WNBH WLLH WHAC Drama & News WHAS WBRK Yankee Network

COOMBS & McBEATH INC.
Boston's Oldest Ford Dealers
37 Ford Station Wagon Very low mileage $575
37 Buick 4 Door, 67, Sedan $670
37 Ford Deluxe Fordor, Trunk, Radio, Heater $460
36 Ford Deluxe Tudor with Trunk $345
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Boston Amusements—Radio Programs, Concerts, Movies, Art

Cleveland Symphony Starting New Series of Air Concerts

The Week-End Dialer

An opportunity to hear Georges Enesco, Rumanian composer-conductor-violinist, in a Mozart concerto for violin; the première in Boston of a program whose talent comes from the sponsor's factories; the beginning of a series by the Cleveland Orchestra; Hedda Hopper of the movies in the opening of a dramatic serial of the type now being done on the air by Helen Menken, and a rare appearance of George Arliss and his wife constitute some of the features of a well-freighted schedule of week-end entertainment on the air.

Tonight's outstanding radio fare:

Orchestral

Mozart's Concerto in D Major, No. 7, Georges Enesco, violin soloist, with the Elizabeth, N. J., Philharmonic Orchestra, August May, conductor, Mutual-WAAB, 10:30; Schubert's "Unfinished" Symphony; Weber's "Der Freischütz" Overture; Dubensky's "Old Russian Folk Song"; Dukas' "The Sorcerer's Apprentice," by orchestra.

Nadia Boulanger, French musical pedagogue, conducts Oberlin Conservatory Orchestra and the Musical Union chorus of Oberlin College, in Fauré's "Requiem," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Dramatic

Burgess Meredith joins Orson Welles in an adaptation of Barry Benafield's romantic story, "The Chicken Wagon Family," a tale of the Fippany's from N'Orlins," CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Youth Finds Itself," dramatized pickups from five cities, including Boston, showing work of the National Youth Administration, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Talks

What's Next in Europe?" discussions by H. V. Kaltenborn, Edward R. Murrow and Maurice Hindus, commentators, of CBS staff, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

Saturday

Serious Music

Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, by Cincinnati Conservatory Orchestra, group of madrigals by vocal students, features of Cincinnati Conservatory period, CBS-WEEI, 11 a. m.

Revival, after three years' absence, of Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra," by Metropolitan Opera Company, with Lawrence Tibbett in title role, Elisabeth Rethberg, Ezio Pinza, Giovanni Martinelli, Leonard Warren (Audition winner last season) and Louis d'Angelo, in cast; Ettore Panizza, conductor, NBC-Red-WNAC, 1:55.

Ravel's Quartet in F major, by Coolidge Quartet, in Library of Congress Chamber Music Series, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5.

Berlioz's "Harold in Italy" Symphony; Catalani's Prelude to Act IV of "La Wally," and "Dance of the Water Sprites," from the opera "The Loreley"; Goldmark's Prelude to Act II of "Queen of Sheba," programmed by Arturo Toscanini with NBC Symphony Orchestra, NBC-Red-WNAC, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10.

Talks

"Are Words Our Real Dictators?" a student-faculty discussion on the "tyranny of words," in Columbia's "University Life" series, Mutual-WAAB, 1.

Adolphe Menjou, stamp-collecting screen star, guest on Capt. Tim Healy's "Calling All Stamp Collectors," NBC-Red-WNAC, 5:15.

Alfred M. Landon, before Kansas Press Association, Topeka, Kan., NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Drama

Walt Disney's animators to be interviewed in Columbia's "Americans at Work" series, CBS-WEEI, 7.

Hedda Hopper of the screen to begin story of "Brenthouse," a serial offering built around the affairs of Mrs. Brent, an attractive widow, her children, and a publishing business, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

Sunday

Serious Music

Mozart's Symphony No. 4, in G minor, orchestral feature; Mozart and Gounod opera arias by Viola Philo, soprano, in Radio City Music Hall Symphony Orchestra period, Mischa Violin, guest conductor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12 noon.

Prelude to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger"; Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun"; first movement of Mendelssohn's "Italian" Symphony; Finale, Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony, by Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, in "Magic Key" program; "Prize Song" from "Die Meistersinger," and songs of Strauss and Bransen, by Lauritz Melchior, tenor, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

All-Tchaikovsky program scheduled by John Barbirolli, conducting the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3; items, Concerto in D. Major, Op. 35, with Nathan Milstein, violin soloist; "Souvenir de Florence," Suite for Strings; Symphony No 5, in E Minor, Op. 64, orchestra.

All-Bach program by New Friends of Music Orchestra, Fritz Stiedry, conductor; Alexander Kipnis, bass soloist; for those who wish to tune WJZ direct; Cantata No. 82, with Mr. Kipnis as soloist; Suit No. 4 in D Major, by orchestra.

Bach Cantata No. 124, by Alfred Wallenstein's cantata group, Mutual-WAAB, 7.

Cleveland Orchestra, Rudolph Ringwall, conductor, plays program of shorter, more popular classics, including Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture; Chabrier's "España Rhapsody"; "Dance of the Apprentices," from Wagner's "Die Meistersinger," among others, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Arias, "Depuis le Jour," from Charpentier's "Louise," Gavotte from Massenet's "Manon," three songs in another group, by Helen Jepson, soprano, soloist in Sunday Evening Hour; little-heard "William Ratcliff's Dream," from Mascagni's "William Ratcliff," and Lalo's Norwegian Rhapsody, programmed by Wilfred Pelletier, conductor, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Variety

"Musical Steelmakers" make first appearance on local air presenting Eileen Metz, popular soloist; Steele Sisters; "Singing Millmen"; and orchestra, all talent from sponsor's factories, Mutual-WAAB, 6.

Samuel Leibowitz, attorney; Margaret Bourke-White, photographer; Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Downey, singer, scheduled guests for "This Is New York," CBS-WEEI, 8.

José Iturbi, pianist, joins "The Circle," intimate type movie colony program which has Ronald Colman, Carole Lombard, Cary Grant, and Groucho and Chico Marx as regulars, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Talks

"How Shall We Solve the Housing Problem?" discussion in University of Chicago Round Table, NBC-Red-WNAC, 12:30.

Dr. Philip Etter, President of Switzerland; Orchestra Radio Schweiz; male choir; Batall Orchestra, scheduled in Switzerland's salute to New York World's Fair, Mutual-WAAB, CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Maurice Hindus, Quincy Howe, Alice Foote MacDougall, to discuss "What Policy Will Keep the United States Out of War?" in "People's Platform," CBS-WEEI, 7.

"Our National Defense" to be discussed pro and con by Senators Key Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and Robert A. Taft of Ohio, on Mutual's "American Forum of the Air," WAAB, 8.

Drama

Jane Cowl to play role of Mary, Queen of Scots, in "Great Plays" production of Schiller's "Mary Stuart," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1.

Scandinavian contributions to America, "in Americans All-Immigrants All" period, CBS-WEEI, 2.

Alfred Kreymborg, poet, to offer "Cricket Wings" as his next in series of allegorical dramatized fables, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:45.

Carl Sandburg's "The People, Yes," to be adapted by Norman Corwin in his "Words Without Music" period, CBS-WEEI, 5.

"Misty Mountain," an aviation story, with James Stewart and Jane Bryan in afternoon "Theater" period, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Bette Davis, Robert Montgomery and Basil Rathbone to play in Screen Guild production of "Can We Forget?" directed by Frank Capra, CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Claudette Colbert to play in drama with Don Ameche and trade quips with "Charlie McCarthy," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Tyrone Power to play in "Suez Transit," with Anita Louise in support, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9.

Monday

Serious Music

Rochester Civic Orchestra in program of shorter works by Schubert, Lalo, Goldmark, Berlioz, Liszt and Tchaikovsky, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Bach's Concerto for Two Violins, in D minor, featured work in Curtis concert, CBS-WEEI, 3; part of Mozart's Sonata in D major, for two pianos, also to be heard.

Richard Crooks, in final program of season from New York, sings aria from lesser-known Massenet opera, two Irish songs and d'Hardelot's "Because," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30; Chabrier, Pierné and Johann Strauss items by orchestra.

Beethoven's Symphony No. 4, programmed by Eric de Lamarter conducting WOR Symphony, Mutual-WAAB, 9:30.

Scottish program, including pipe band, in Marek Weber's orchestral program, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

"Streamlined" version of Von Flotow's "Martha," Mutual-WAAB, 10:30.

Drama

Story of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, in "Cavalcade of America," CBS-WEEI, 8.

George Arliss and Florence Arliss, with Heather Angel in support, in "Richelieu," CBS-WEEI, 9.

Wilbur Daniel Steel's "Sooth," Columbia Workshop drama, 10:30.

Talk

Jan Masaryk, former Czech Minister to Great Britain, on "Democracy at the Crossroads," from New York, Mutual (available WAAB), 10.

A. D. H.

Carlo Edwards

Lawrence Tibbett

In 'Simon Boccanegra,' opera Saturday afternoon.

Costume by Jones

In preparation for the Boston Symphony Orchestra's "Concert Extraordinaire," to be given in Boston Feb. 1, and in New York, Feb. 8, for the benefit of the Pension Fund, Robert Edmond Jones is designing for Dr. Koussevitzky a costume in the period of Josef Haydn to be worn when he leads the orchestra through that composer's "Farewell" Symphony. The costume is being executed by Eaves, and the wig is being made by Barris. Costumes for the remainder of the orchestra are being prepared by Hayden, of Boston, and supervised by Jack Munro, director and playwright of New York.

"The Daniel Jazz" comes second on the program. It is a modern piece by Gruenberg based on the poem written by Vachel Lindsay about the Old Testament character. The words will be sung by Colin O'More.

The next piece is a Russian nursery tale, "Peter and the Wolf," as conceived by Serge Prokofieff. Each character in the story has a theme and a special instrument to play it; while the whole story is told against the background of the music by a narrator, Richard Hale.

Dr. Koussevitzky has planned a group of waltzes for the second half of the program.

Norway Next

Burton Holmes' third lecture, "Glorious Norway," will be given at Symphony Hall, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28. It will be a cruise through Norway by land and by sea, visiting Oslo, Bergen, Stalheim, Jotunheim, Geiranger, Merok, Olden, Isterdal, Romsdal, and Trondheim.

The two remaining lectures of the current series will be "Beautiful Sweden," on Feb. 4, and "The New Ireland," on Feb. 11.

Gene Lester

Tyrone Power

Candid camera shot of the actor at a radio rehearsal.

Miss Buxton at the Piano

The name of Eugenia Buxton has been appearing with increasing frequency in news notes about piano music during the past few months. It was a satisfaction to her friends in this city to have her appear in recital last night in Jordan Hall, thus adding a Boston debut to the long list she has already. For program Miss Buxton chose the following: Scarlatti, Two Sonatas; Bach, Toccata in D major; A. Tcherepnine, Seven Bagatelles; Scriabin, Poeme Op. 32, No. 1; Labunski, "Impromptu"; Griffes, "The Lake at Evening"; Poulenc, Pastourelle and Toccata; Chopin, Sonata Op. 35, Nocturne Op. 27, No. 1, Polonaise Op. 53.

Miss Buxton made an excellent impression from the moment she played the opening measures of the first Scarlatti sonata. It was evident that she had studied style to some purpose; that she was mistress of the peculiar technic necessary for the complete realization of each of these seemingly simple works. Finger technic especially was clean cut and decisive without becoming over emphatic, and each sonata was performed with charm and graceful nuance.

The Bach, for some reason, did not come off quite so well. Miss Buxton evidently knows her Bach, but she was unable last night to make him come alive for one listener. The Tcherepnine items on the other hand, were beautifully played, and in their performance, the pianist fully showed that she knew the art of producing effective measures through proper finger technic. The second Bagatelle, for instance, might have resolved itself rather easily into another Scarlatti sonata, but through clever finger work, Miss Buxton made it entirely the work of a modern . . . which of course was what she set out to do.

Miss Buxton has a sense of humor which serves her well in trifles such as the Poulenc items, and in the various small portions of the more serious works. She has the faculty for pointing up a phrase with a decision which at once places her at an advantage and for the greater part of the evening she was mistress of most of the difficult musical situations into which her programs precipitated her.

Her Chopin group as a whole was slightly disappointing, although her innate sense of rhythm and her verve carried her over some difficulties which she will probably overcome as she progresses. At present she is a very interesting pianist, and at least one listener anticipates her next appearance with no small degree of pleasure. A very large audience gave Miss Buxton warm applause and demanded encores.

G. M. S.

'Yeomen' Greeted In Charles Street

In serried ranks assembled, with beards and halberds pointed, a formidable crew in their crimson tunics, "The Yeomen of the Guard" are currently quartered at the Elizabeth Peabody Playhouse on Charles Street.

They brood over Captain Fairfax, headed for beheading because his brother wants the estate. Unwittingly they witness the hoax of passing off Captain Fairfax for young Leonard Merryll, brave soldier about to join the guard. Finally, they hide their grief behind their manly beards as they see the denouement of Jack Point's story—Jack Point, the "merry man moping mum," whose Elsie marries the Captain expecting that she will be widowed within an hour, not that he will be pardoned. Fortunately for Elsie, she has fallen in love with the Captain (though thinking him Leonard Merryll); so his pardon brings tragedy only to Jack Point, and perhaps to Phoebe Merryll. She also loves the Captain but accepts a melancholy substitute by marrying Wilfred Shadbolt, the loutish jailer.

Not that "The Yeomen of the Guard" is entirely melancholy. But Sullivan did desire that this should be a tragic opera and Gilbert has compromised to the extent of creating, in Point, the deepest character in the series. For all that, Gilbert quips, and jibes, and jests, and Sullivan has written some of his loveliest melodies. Where has he excelled, for instance, "I Have a Song to Sing-O"?

The production is admirable. Outstanding are the costumes and setting. The diction and precision of the chorus are a joy, thanks to Musical Director Cyril M. Owen. Robert De Lany's Jack Point is one of the finest we have seen. Jeanne Carney's lyric voice and winsome looks made up doubly sympathetic with Jack's plight. Joseph Chalfin, Ora Wall, Lewis Schwatlo, Wesley Boynton, and Frank Owen are among the supporting players whose capabilities are generally of a sound order.

J. D. B.

To Sing Tuesday

Daguerre, Chicago

Alexander Kipnis

Russian basso, who will give his only Boston recital of the season on Jan. 24 at Jordan Hall.

'Cowboy and the Lady' Finds Hollywood in a Light Mood

There is pleasant entertainment at the State and Orpheum in the new double bill which arrived yesterday. It may not be of any great significance. "The Cowboy and the Lady" is more sentimental than it is logical. And "Smashing the Spy Ring" is better at devising complicated machinations of "foreign" agents than it is at adding to the sum of human knowledge. But for those who like sentiment and espionage, the combination provides three hours of very passable entertainment.

In "The Cowboy and the Lady" Merle Oberon is supposed to be the daughter of an extremely rich and very ambitious gentleman who would like to be President of the United States. His daughter must sacrifice everything—so the scenario says—to further his wish. But with the aid of two maids, she becomes acquainted with a rodeo rider. That's Gary Cooper. Not only does she become acquainted with him; she marries him.

It takes at least three reels to straighten out the complications between the time they were married and the happy conclusion on a ranch in Montana. But the footage, for the most part, is utilized lightly and amusingly with bits of song, some imaginatively comic pantomime, and attractive glimpses of mountain scenery. Perhaps the fact that S. N. Behrman had a share in writing the story helped to keep it from growing too serious. Certainly the acting of Patsy Kelly, Walter Brennan, Fuzzy Knight, and Henry Kolker adds to the gaiety.

"Smashing the Spy Ring" is a better picture than its title indicates. It sounds like another "expose." Actually it is workmanlike melodrama, with a capable cast that includes Ralph Bellamy, Fay Wray, Regis Toomey, and Walter Kingsford.

When the yarn gets well warmed up a foreign spy ring and Government agents in Washington are raiding and being raided, crossing and double-crossing; but for the most part it is done in a gentlemanly and ladylike manner. To be sure there are a few homicides. That happens in the best diplomtic circles when spies are at work. And there is a grand fracas at the end before the "foreign" ring is cornered. But as a whole, it is a battle of wits, with the home team finishing as a winner. Just for novelty, it might be interesting to see a spy story some time in which the "foreigners" were victorious.

* * *

Paramount and Fenway

All for the price of one admission, patrons of the Paramount or Fenway this week can go to prison at Devil's Island (as Hollywood has imagined it but not as it is at present, the film is careful to explain); or, if not in a penal mood, the second film on the bill will afford an informal glimpse of the newspaper business.

"Devil's Island," to look into that matter first, is what is known as a "strong" picture. It has such items as a guillotine, a view of the underground cells known as "the pits," shots of convicts at work under the lash, and an attempted escape which is foiled when gasoline casks turn out to be filled with water. That leave the fugitive convicts lolling over the side of their boat in almost no time at all, until they are picked up by a ship that by a Hollywood coincidence is bound for—yes, Devil's Island.

In building up last minute suspense the scenario writers have been ingenious. The hero—he was a convict, of course—is about to be executed. The guillotine is all set. The trigger is released. Rescue is at hand. But it must be too late. No? A rifle barrel catches the descending knife and the hero is saved.

The story is about a doctor unjustly cast into prison on the island, and the commandant who was not only cruel but avaricious. Eventually the commandant is unmasked and the doctor is pardoned. Boris Karloff is the doctor, Nedda Harrigan the comandant's wife, and James Stephenson the commandant himself.

"Off the Record" has one of the juvenile members of the "Dead End" cast on its hands and provides a story to wrap around him. It is a rather long and involved affair about an orphan who became mixed up in a slot machine racket. When the racket was exposed by a girl reporter the boy was sentenced to reform school. So she felt responsible for getting him out. But before the court would entrust the boy to her care she had to be married.

The young woman, incidentally, is Joan Blondell and her great admirer is Pat O'Brien. No, no. He was not sent to reform school. He is a star reporter. It's the ex-"Dead End" youngster who is rescued from reform school by the combined efforts of Miss Blondell and Mr. O'Brien. And it's photography that finally awakens the youngster's interest—the opportunity to get news shots for a metropolitan daily. The boy, incidentally, is Bobby Jordan. The name may not mean much, but the face is familiar.

E. F. M.

Jane Bryan

Movie actress to be heard Sunday in an aviation story, 'Misty Mountain.'

'Stars in Your Eyes' To Stay Third Week

The engagement of "Stars in Your Eyes" at the Shubert Theater has been extended to a third week. The new Dwight Deere Wiman musical will remain in Boston through Feb. 4.

The public has taken to the piece, which stars Ethel Merman and Jimmy Durante, and features Tamara Toumanova, Richard Carlson, and Mildred Natwick. The New York opening is set for Feb. 9, at the Majestic, with a top price of $6.60, for the first night, $4.40 thereafter.

News of the Stage

Coward in New York

After seeing Noel Coward's revue, "Set to Music," Wednesday night, Richard Watts, Jr., of the New York Herald Tribune decided that Beatrice Lillie is "giving an incomparable one-woman show." He found "other good things in the show," but he suspected that Mr. Coward "loafed a bit" in preparing his share of the entertainment.

Brooks Atkinson of the Times felt that "whether Noel Coward is Beatrice Lillie's best friend or whether the honors are the other way round is at best an academic question." The essential thing, he explained, is that "'Set to Music' represents both of them at their best."

As was to be expected, the revue has become an immediate hit, with a full house on its second night and a line all day outside the box office.

* * *

Wilder Off to Mexico

Thornton Wilder, according to the New York Times, is sailing for Mexico today, for a three months' vacation. While he is there he will write a play based on the Euripides tragedy, "Alcestis." Presumably the piece is intended for production next season.

* * *

For Philip Barry

Robert Edmond Jones will design the settings for the Theater Guild's production of Philip Barry's new comedy, "The Philadelphia Story," in which Katharine Hepburn will have a leading role.

Incidentally, Mr. Barry's other play in New York, "Here Come the Clowns," will not close Saturday night. It will move to the Golden Theater to continue its run.

Ted Shawn and His Group Coming to Symphony Hall

Ted Shawn and his Men Dancers this season will travel from coast to coast on their sixth transcontinental tour. Practically every State will be visited by the Group, and approximately one hundred cities will be included in the itinerary. They will be at Symphony Hall on March 1.

When they come to Boston, Mr. Shawn's most recent production, "Dance of the Ages," will be presented. Members of the company are: Barton Mumaw, Wilbur McCormack, Fred Hearn, Frank Overlees, Frank and John Delmar, John Schubert, and Harry Coble.

Open House Concert

At the Longy School of Music an open house concert will be given on Tuesday, at 8:15 p. m., by Sarah Mindes, violinist; Valerie Gibbs, pianist; and Mary V. Fox, accompanist. Miss Mindes, who is a member of the faculty of the Boston Music School Settlement, will play a Sonata by Veracini and a Mozart Concerto.

Wiener to Talk on Art To Class at Museum

Hans Wiener will be the speaker at the meeting of Mrs. Charles Gaston Smith's Art Class on Thursday morning, Jan. 26th, at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. His subject will be: "From the Gothic Through the Renaissance as Seen Through the Dancer's Eye." He will follow the lecture with a short recital of dances. Ruth Culbertson will accompany him on the piano.

Mrs. Smith's class has been meeting for 20 years and is celebrating the anniversary with an exhibition of the art which the various members have presented to the Museum. Mr. Wiener will be introduced by Frederick B. Robinson, assistant curator of the Museum.

Amusements

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THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
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EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
THE WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY — GEORGE COULOURIS — BARRY FITZGERALD
CORT THEA., W. 48th St. Evs. 8:40
Mats. WED. and SAT., at 2:40

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MAURICE EVANS presents
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One Hour Dinner Intermission, 8:10 to 9:10
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WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
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I MARRIED AN ANGEL
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KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
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ETHEL BARRYMORE, W. 47 St. Cl. 6-0390
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Spec. Mat. Lincoln's Birthday, Monday, Feb. 13

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter — BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED and SAT at 2:30

Ethel Waters magnificent.—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evgs. 8:40
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Three Nights of Hockey in Garden for Week End—Fette Signs—Polo at Armory

Olympics Seek To Climb Out Of Last Place

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With six of their eight remaining games scheduled for home ice on the next three consecutive week ends, Boston Olympics should take a long stride towards removing themselves from the last place position in the Provincial Hockey League they have occupied since November.

Tomorrow and Sunday nights, Shawinigan Falls will be in town. The Cataracts are in fifth place, only three points ahead of the locals. A double victory would net Boston six points and send them well on their way toward catching fourth-place Lachine, which now has 31 points.

Should Boston's protest against Lachine for using 15 players in the game last Sunday, one more than the Q. A. H. A. limit, be allowed, its total would rise to 24 points, while the Rapides would drop to 29. The O's, however, have finished their matches with Lachine, and meet Cornwall and Valleyfield in four games over the next two week ends. They round out their league schedule with a last trip across the border to play Shawinigan Falls and Sherbrooke.

Few Changes Made

Coach Hago Harrington has made few changes in his line-up, and will keep his first trio of Spain, Guibord, and Lewis together, as well as the defense combinations of Stubbs and Splaine, and Smith and Emerson. Russ Allen, former Harvard star who started the season with the locals but played only a few games, has returned to practice and will be used in the near future.

Only shifts have come in the second and third lines and find Russ Martin and Junie Allen changing places. Allen is now grooved between Desrosiers and Harris, while Martin is playing between Lax and Jeremiah. Tom Moon, who was unable to make the last Canadian trip, will work the first game in the net.

Coach Porky Gervais of the Cataracts will make every effort to keep his team from sliding into the cellar. He will bring several Shawinigan Falls boys along who in practice have shaped up as well as imported talent. The Canadians will also present their tricky first line of Jack Mousette, Jack Proulx, and Paul Goulet, who have accounted for most of the Cataract's scores this season.

Dartmouth Here Tonight

In the meantime, however, local interest will be centered upon Dartmouth, which comes to the Garden tonight for a game with the Junior Olympics. In a second game, to be played at the conclusion of the Dartmouth affair, Boston College will meet Brown.

Dartmouth, Quad League championship defenders, are at present undefeated as far as American college competition is concerned. In their two games with Canadian members of the Triple I League, the Indians lost but held their opponents to a total of six goals.

Although the Hanover men have met and defeated Yale, the game will furnish an interesting comparison between the sextets of Harvard, Yale, and Dartmouth, inasmuch as the Juniors have already lost to the Elis by a 3-to-2 score and to Harvard 3 to 1.

The Juniors will use the same line-up which has carried them into a tie for first in their New England Amateur League. Coach Harrington of the Seniors will direct the team for the first time.

Boston College will be working this evening to atone for a defeat administered earlier this month by Brown. With the score 3 to 1, the teams appear evenly balanced.

* * *

In opinion of Hughie Farquharson, member of the Canadian Olympic sextet which took second at the 1936 games, Dartmouth has the best team among the four American outfits in the Triple I League.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World; By a Staff Photographer

Left: Fred Perry of England, pro tennis player who seeks laurels in the golfing world; Center left: Thomm Murstadt, shows how to change direction; Center right: Sarah Palfrey Fabyan of Cambridge, Mass., visits Don Budge, who is making a pro tennis tour of the United States; Alfred Cotugno (133) of New York taking batting instruction in a baseball school at Orlando, Fla. Joe Stripp, third baseman of the Brooklyn Dodgers, looks on.

Griffith Is Optimistic

BELLEAIR, Fla., Jan. 20 (AP)—Left-handed batters will decide the fate of the Washington baseball club this coming season, owner Clark Griffith said here today.

Taking time out from a golfing vacation, the veteran baseball man listed a probable starting lineup shout through with youth. Only Buddy Myer, the second baseman; Rick Ferrell, the catcher, and two or three of the pitchers have been in the big time very long.

"I'll have young Jimmy Wasdell at first, Griffith said. "Jimmy's up from Minneapolis. Only a kid of 20 or so, but he's got the makings.

"At short we'll have Cecil Travis, who's only 24. Buddy Lewis at third is about 21. George Case in center field is just a kid.

"Taft Wright in right field and Rob Tstalella in left field are two more youngsters who will round out my team.

"Besides these, we have Jake Early, a young catcher from Charlotte, and George Welej, an outfielder up from Trenton. Both are hustling young players who look good.

"Joe Krakausakas should hit his stride this year as one of the best southpaw pitchers in the business and he's only 21 now with three years in the majors behind him. We also have Ken Chase, another southpaw, who is a great boy and ready to hit the top. Then we have Reina Montegudo, a Cuban up from Trenton and also a lefthander, who won about 16 and lost about seven last year.

"There are all great young ball players with their future ahead of them, but of course just what they will do as a team won't me shown until the season gets under way. We think our prospects are bright."

Griffith said 16 players would report to Manager Bucky Harris at Orlando Feb. 1, a month earlier than most camps open, for a schooling session.

"With an outfit like this backed up by a few old heads like Sammy West, Dutch Leonard, Monte Weaver and Ferrell, we have the makings of a fighting team and you can say for me that we are optimistic over our prospects," he concluded.

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Huge Gathering For Brown Club Listed Tonight

The best attended Brown gathering in years is assured for tonight's party when the Brown Club of Boston holds its first "Father and Son" night in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Statler as a tribute to Coach Tuss McLaughry and his son John, football captain-elect.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will be given a rousing reception by the gathering of some 500 Brunonians. Chief Justice Fred T. Field '00, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, will present Governor Saltonstall. The University will be represented at the affair by Vice-President James P. Adams; Admissions Director Bruce Bigelow; Alumni Secretary Alfred H. Gurney; Athletic Director Thomas W. Taylor and others.

Practically the entire 1938 varsity fotball team will attend, including Capt. Larry Atwell, and his dad, Willard Atwell '03, superintendent of Wakefield schools. Congressman Bates has been invited together with his son, Bill Bates, varsity end, while Judge Kenneth Nash will be present with his nephew, Tom Nash, of end-round play fame. Other famous family combinations in Brown sports will be present in profusion.

Linus Travers, of Yankee Network, will be master of ceremonies. Among the guests to be presented are the Brown Club scholars, John Marsolini and William Crooker; George Carens, Arthur Sampson, Austen Lake, and other sports experts; Fred Hoey, Jack Ingersoll and Jay Wesley, radio sports commentators; Eddie Casey, former Harvard football coach; Ed Robinson, former Brown gridiron mentor; Jack Onslow, Bees scout and sports reporter; William Mullen, playground supervisor; Thomas H. Hines, of Brookline; Jack Kelleher, Brown baseball coach; Joe Harrington, humorist; Richard Janney, of the Advertising Club of Boston, and Ernest Nelson, scholarship committee chairman.

Entertainment will be provided by Alice O'Leary and Adrian O'Brien, Yankee Network stars; Carl Moore, Colonial Network entertainer; Leighton Noble, Statler orchestra leader, and his vocalist, Edith Caldwell.

Movies of Brown victories over Harvard and Columbia will be shown with Coach Tuss McLaughry as commentator.

President Ed Place of the Brown Club is Chairman of the Committee, aided by Treasurer Ernest T. Clough, William P. Burnham, Ernest G. Hapgood, John J. O'Reilly, Benjamin Roman, Carl Staples and Linus Travers.

Donna Fox, Linney On Bobsled Council

ALBANY, Jan. 20 (AP)—Appointment of two new members of the advisory council of the Mt. Van Hoevenburg bobsled run at Lake Placid was announced yesterday by Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne.

John J. (Donna) Fox, of New York, member of the United States bobsled team in the 1936 Olympics, will succeed the late Fred L. Porter, of Essex County, former Assemblyman. Robert Linney, of Lyon Mountain, who, with his father, J. R. Linney, constructed the only all-steel sled now in use on the run, will succeed Francis Tyler as an ex-officio council member.

Barbados Win

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 20 (CP Cable)—Barbados defeated British Guiana by three wickets in a friendly Inter-Colonial cricket match ending yesterday.

British Guiana scored 216 runs in the first innings, and added 197 in their second turn at the wickets. Barbados compiled 248 runs in their first innings, and overtook the visitors after the seventh wicket had fallen.

It was the second defeat for British Guiana in a week. Trinidad's team defeated them by 10 wickets in their Inter-Colonial tournament match over the week end.

Goalie on List

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Jan. 20 (CP)—Johnny Mowers, brilliant netminder for Niagara Falls Brights in the Senior "A" division of the Ontario Hockey Association, has been placed on the negotiation list of Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, it was learned last night.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Lou Fette Signs Contract

The 1939 contract of "Shufflin'" Lou Fette was in the Bees' strong box today, signed and sealed, assuring the local National Leaguers of at least 15 mound victories during the approaching campaign. Terms were not announced, but with the papers was a letter in which the pitcher expressed himself as being "very well satisfied." Although Lou won only 11 games last year, as compared with 20 in 1938, he was not given a salary reduction. It is against Bob Quinn's code of ethics to cut the pay checks of his men. When they cease earning their money, he gets rid of them.

Winters at Alma

Like a majority of present-day big leaguers, Fette believes in staying close to playing condition during the off-season, and currently is running daily to strengthen his legs. Also in the letter he asked Bob Quinn for permission to drive to Bradenton. The prexy has allowed this practice in the past and probably will continue. Fette makes his winter home at Alma, Missouri, in the mid-western part of the State.

With better support from the so-called "breaks" of the profession, Fette would have finished close to the 20 victory level again last season. He won his opening effort against the Phillies here, but then dropped eight in a row before he could recover the combination and more than half of these failures were caused by lack of offensive support on the part of his team mates. He lost an 11-inning battle at Pittsburgh, a 13-inning struggle at Brooklyn and a regulation five-hitter at Chicago. When Lou finally did get going, however, he took eight straight from June 29 to Aug. 19.

Milt Shoffner and Elbie Fletcher visited the Hive yesterday and signed contracts for the coming season. The former drove here from his winter headquarters in New York Mills, N. Y.

Shoffner, like Fette, was dogged by misfortune in '38. Milt started off as if he intended to have his greatest season, but was forced to the sidelines for more than six weeks in the middle of the race. Had he been available without interruption, the Bees would have finished in the first division.

* * *

Connie Mack's new Philadelphia Athletics' roster, packed with unfamiliar names, has just reached this office. The list includes no less than 18 pitchers, 11 infielders, six outfielders and four catchers. It should take the white-haired leader the length of the spring training grind at Lake Charles, La., to get acquainted with the boys.

One of the four backstops is Louis Du Bois of Holyoke, Mass. Lou was signed as a free agent and joins the A's without any previous professional experience.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Ed Barrow's first official act as President of the Yankees was to receive the press in his shirt sleeves. . . Storm warning: The old Johnny Evers-Rabbit Maranville combination is back together at Albany and the other Eastern League Clubs had better look out. . . Coach Jock Sutherland moans: "Ten of eleven fine young (football) men will graduate" . . . So what, Doc . . . You'll come up with 10 others just as good.

* * *

Umpire George Barr conducts the original school for what some meanies call robbers and blind men. . . . He claims no other school has approached the percentage of success attained by his products and we don't doubt it. . . Last year he graduated a fellow named William H. Tuff of Rugby, N. D., and another named George Ruff of East St. Louis, Ill. . . Both found jobs in the Northeast Arkansas League where they were paired as a team. . . . So we give you as today's umpires—Ruff and Tuff.

* * *

Earl Averill is reported headed from Cleveland to Detroit in exchange for money that would make even Tom Yawkey look twice. . . Davis Cup entries are lagging badly. . . . What touched a lot of people at the Ruppert funeral was the presence of Catcher Joe Glenn whom the Yanks traded down the river to St. Louis last fall. . . Although no longer a Yank, Joe came up from Dickson City, Pa., for a final tribute.

* * *

Connie Mack will interrupt his spring training to hop from Fort Myers, Fla., to New York for the Baseball Writers' dinner. . . Notre Dame will be shooting for its 300th football victory when it tackles Purdue next Sept. 30. . . In Toronto the other night, admirers of Bill Thoms of the Chicago Black Hawks presented him with a purse of $117 . . . Bill walked down the street and spent every dime of it on a grandfather's clock for his wife.

* * *

It seems to be tradition out at U. of Detroit to elect a Pennsylvania boy captain of the football team. . . The players haven't voted on the 1939 leader yet, but the sports editor of the campus newspaper already has prepared a biography of Ed Froelich, guard—who hails from Pennsylvania. . . . Golf pros are saying nice things about young Clayton Heafner of Greensboro, N. C., a tournament prospect who is making his first swing around the winter circuit.

Sporting Around the Hub

Unexpected Dividend

The sale of Tiny Thompson to Detroit paid an unexpected dividend last night when the former Bruin favorite beat the New York Rangers, 4-3, as the Bruins were losing in Montreal to Canadiens, 1-0. Sunday night they change partners for another waltz with Canadiens going to New York to play Rangers and the Bruins heading into Detroit. Other games for the week end find the Americans at Toronto tomorrow night and then the Dutton men in Chicago Sunday.

* * *

Northeastern's touring basketball and hockey teams played two close games in Maine last night, with the former winning and the latter losing. Jimmy Dunn's cagers eked out a 59-to-56 victory over Bates Bobcats, while Herb Gallagher's ice men dropped a thriller to Bowdoin by a score of 3 to 2.

* * *

Tufts' court team returned home today from its three-day road trip with one victory out of three starts. Last night it defeated Springfield 38 to 27. Losses were to Union and Williams.

* * *

The Rideout twins, Blaine and Wayne, of North Texas Teachers' College, have signified their intention of competing in the Prout games Jan. 28. Despite their likeness for one another, there will be no confusion at the meet. Brother Blaine will run the mile, and Brother Wayne the two-mile.

* * *

Northeastern's freshman track team, soundly trounced by Boston College in its opening meet last week, will try again tomorrow against Huntington School at the Boston Y. M. C. A. track. The meet will start at 12:30.

* * *

Burroughs Newsboys quintet will travel to Amherst tomorrow night to meet the Lord Jeff freshmen. The boys will be overnight guests at various fraternity houses and will attend the Amherst-Yale swimming meet.

* * *

Mass. State found itself no match for Boston College in hockey yesterday, and came out on the short end of a 5-to-2 score.

Motorcycle Marathon Returns to Daytona

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—The competitions committee of the American Motorcycle Association, has awarded the 200-mile road race to Daytona Beach. The race was set for Feb. 22.

The 1939 race is to be held on a beach-road course here next Sunday. Dates and places of other 1940 motorcycle competitions fixed as follows:

100-mile speedway race, Langhorn, Pa., Sept. 14; 200-mile speedway race, Oakland, Calif., Oct. 1; 100-mile tour trophy, Laconia, N. H., June 25; 50-mile tour trophy, San Pedro, Calif., Sept. 3 and 4; 200-mile tour trophy, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 7; National miniature trophy, Marion, Ind., Sept. 17; Endurance championship, Lansing, Mich., Sept. 3 and 4; National hill climb, Muskegon, Mich., Aug. 27; 25-mile dirt track race, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 20; 50-mile dirt track race, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 26.

Football Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STILLWATER, Okla.—Oklahoma A. and M. College will open the 1939 football season against Texas A. and M. in Oklahoma City's Taft Stadium, playing on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 23, instead of Sept. 30, as announced recently, declared Henry Iba, A. and M. director of athletics.

New England Intercollegiate Hockey League Standing

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	P.C.
New Hampshire	3	0	17	2	1.000
Boston College	2	0	15	3	1.000
Boston University	1	0	8	3	1.000
Bowdoin	3	1	19	6	.750
Northeastern	2	3	24	24	.400
Middlebury	1	2	5	22	.333
Colby	1	4	12	32	.200
M. I. T.	0	3	9	18	.000

Result Jan. 17
Bowdoin 8, Colby 1.
Result Jan. 18
Bowdoin 3, Northeastern 2.

Track Prospects Good for Huskies In Meet at Bates

A very promising Northeastern varsity track team opens its season tomorrow at Lewiston against Bates, and is favored to score a victory.

Heading the Husky point-getters are Capt. Danny Miles of Norwood, New England intercollegiate high jump champion, and Frank Mascianica of Everett, who is expected to take over Dick Gill's crown in the 600. Both men were outstanding last year and between them are expected to contribute some 20 points tomorrow against the Bobcats, since they will double up. Third Northeastern star should be Joe Gallant, former interscholastic 1,000-yard king from Newton High, who will run the mile and two-mile. Gallant won the N. E. A. A. U. mile title outdoors last spring, although he was only a freshman.

Other sophomore hopefuls include Jack Caswell and Charlie Chipkin in the dash and Sam Drevitch in the 1,000. In addition, Tatton has probable point winners in Connie Sullivan and Bill MacDonough in the 600, George Shanker in the hurdles, Ducky Holmes in the 300, Dave Lockerby in the 1,000, Stan Tebbetts in the two-mile, and Jake Wiren in the weight events.

New Zealand Cadets Win Shooting Trophy

OTTAWA, Jan. 20 (CP)—A team of four cadets from Scots College, Wellington, N. Z., won the Earl Robert Imperial Cadet Rifle Shooting Trophy by posting 294 points to nose out Alberta Military Institute cadet corps of Calgary by one point in the 1938 competition, national defense department announced.

Taking part in competition held in their own countries were teams from cadet corps from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies. Hamilton Central Collegiate Institute cadet corps of Hamilton, Ont., which won the Bronze Shield last year, finished in 11th place.

Anderson Due Feb. 1

IOWA CITY—Dr. Eddie Anderson, the University of Iowa's new football coach, will arrive here Feb. 1 to assume his duties, Director E. G. Schroeder announced.

Director Schroeder, who talked with Anderson on the phone, said that the coach would bring the new line mentor, Jim Harris, with him. As originally planned, spring football drill will start March 1.

Some of Anderson's time during February will be taken up with personal appearances at various athletic dinners and rallies throughout the State.

Speed Skate Trials

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 20 (AP)—The Rhode Island Speed Skating Championships, postponed from Jan. 8, will be held here on Saturday afternoon, Superintendent of Playgrounds Henry J. Bishop announced last night. Trials are listed for 10 a. m. and finals for 1:30 p. m.

Harvard After Ramblers Trio Tomorrow Night

An avenging Harvard varsity polo trio will not be out to score a victory over the high-ranking Ramblers Saturday night at the Commonwealth Armory, in a third-time-never-fails attempt to gain a place in the "win" column.

Spectators at the Commonwealth Armory will witness a rousing contest in this game, for Harvard will also seek to turn the tables for the beating that the Jayvees took from the Ramblers in December.

The Crimson team's fortune has not been with them in the last two games. Satirev, consisting of two faculty members, and one varsity player won a 14-to-13 overtime struggle in the first instance, and the pick-up team, Freebotters, administered a 12-to-8 licking in the second.

10 Handicap Player

Furthermore, these Freebotters were paced by the "10-handicap" Leo Boyle, who will also lead the Ramblers on Saturday. The Metropolitan Polo League in New York boasts proudly of Billy Zimmerman, who takes individual honors with a total of nine goals in one game, but the Commonwealth Polo League might well hold up Leo Boyle's score of 10 goal in its game with the Junior Varsity last month.

Boyle is a "lefty" and while his opponents have a difficult time judging distance, hooking, and blocking with a right-handed player, it is more than disconcerting to find that a rider who comes up from the rear is going to make a near-side shot with his off hand.

Then too, Boyle has schooled his team mates in the art of defensive playing, with the result that their goal posts might as well be hidden somewhere beneath the straw in the stables.

Harvard Improving

On the other hand, Harvard has been getting some of the finer points of the game down to a point where the Ramblers will meet some stiff opposition. Pete Rumsey, who turned up in the fourth chukker last week, showed signs of lending more than able support to the good playing of Gay Dillingham and Ben Forbes. Gay has been making plenty of goals for the Crimson and Saturday should find him in top form. Ben Forbes has been taking a little goal-scoring rest, and will probably lead the attack with his former hard-riding style.

Harvard, however, has yet to learn defensive playing—that is, the knack of having a man standing opposite the opponent's goal when one of his teammates makes a cross-field shot from a side-wing. This strategic point in the play has caused Harvard to lose many a goal in past games, and although it requires forethought on the part of both forwards, the benefits to be gained are worth more than the desire to pile into the corner beside the goal in order to enliven a dead ball.

* * *

Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham will lead the Artillery in another fast attack on Mayfair, Saturday, with his usual skill born of more than 20 years of tanbark play behind him. Mayfair is strong, but have not learned all the tricks that the "old-timers" have up their sleeves.

* * *

In Class C the Cossacks will open the evening's program in a game against Harvard's freshman squad. Both teams are in the neophyte ranking, but a lively game is expected to prelude the faster play of the Class A and B contests.

Verbal Blasting By Art Ross For Amateur Hockey

MONTREAL, Jan. 20 (AP)—The amateur hockey situation today is "disgusting," Art Ross, Manager of the Boston Bruins of the National Hockey League, said last night in an address before the Wheelsmen's Club.

"You've only got two amateur teams in Montreal," Ross declared, "and you know the situation in the rest of Canada." (This city has a half-dozen teams playing in Quebec Province's two major senior amateur loops.)

Ross drew a laugh from his audience as he told of picking off some of his team's best players "right from under Mr. Smythe's (Conny Smythe of Toronto Maple Leafs) nose." He mentioned Roy Conacher, Ray Getliffe, Johnny Crawford and the Sauerkraut Kids from Kitchener, Ont.—Milt Schmidt, Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer.

College Games Draw

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Ned Irish, promoter of college basketball at Madison Square Garden, yesterday reported that his program appeared headed for a new attendance record. The six twin bills played so far have attracted 94,399 customers, compared with 83,797 for the first six last winter and 14 per cent over the previous record for the same period.

Giants Sign Hafey

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—The Giants received the signed contracts of two more players yesterday, Walter Brown, the 260-pound pitcher, and Tom Hafey, promising young third-baseman obtained from Knoxville.

Hafey, a cousin of Chick Hafey, former great outfielder, led the Souther nAssociation in home runs last season with 24.

Dodger Knot-Hole Gang

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Times are getting better for kids in Brooklyn. The Dodgers have organized a knot-hole gang for boys from 10 to 15, inclusive, and members will be admitted free next season. Boys will be admitted free only to Saturday afternoon games during the school year, but will be given free seats to all except holiday and Ladies' Day games when school is out.

Leaders Falter Before Lowly Sextets—San Francisco Open—Figure Skating

Canadiens and Red Wings Defeat Bruins and Rangers

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	P
Boston	18	7	1	68	32	37
Rangers	15	7	3	67	45	33
Americans	12	8	6	66	66	30
Toronto	10	13	4	56	55	24
Chicago	9	14	4	55	69	22
Detroit	9	14	4	57	70	22
Canadiens	8	16	6	54	86	18

Results Jan. 19

Detroit 4, Rangers 3.
Canadiens 1, Boston 0.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"The first shall be last and the last shall be first," often applies to results in the National Hockey League, and last night's scores were appropoc of said quotes when the first and second-place Bruins and Rangers were upset by the next to last and last-place teams, Canadiens and Detroit.

The supposed vaunted and mighty Bruins become just another hockey team in losing, 1 to 0, to the lowly Canadiens last night. The synthetic Flying Frenchmen are having their troubles this season and have won only six games in a total of 28 played, but that showing is not due to the Bruins. Against the Rossmen Canadiens have won 2 and lost 2.

Last night it was the stellar goaltending of the veteran Wilf Cude that turned aside the frantic efforts of the Bostons. Canadiens scored a 2-0 victory over the Bruins on Dec. 1, and at that time it was the rookie goalie, Claude Bourque, who barred the gates to Boston goals.

Canadiens vs. Brimsek

These same Canadiens have played an important part in the young career of Frankie Brimsek, Bruin goalie. His recent stretch of consecutive scoreless minutes started against the Frenchmen, and it was the men from Montreal who ended the stretch. The victory does temporarily quiet down the rather increasing grumble of Montreal fans because their favorites have been on the wrong side of the score all too often.

Little Johnny Gagnon had been sidelined because of injury for sometime and returned last night. He was not at his best, but was good enough to whip the winning goal past Brimsek on a play with Toe Blake and Babe Siebert at 28 seconds of the second period. He scored with Flash Hollett in the penalty box. Cude was injured in the second period, but returned to carry on in spectacular fashion.

Out Detroit way the hockey fans are gasping and rubbing eyes of disbelief for their Red Wings, almost as often a loser as Canadiens, have become a changed team. Last night they outscored the high-scoring Rangers to win 4 to 3, and now have gone through five straight games without defeat, winning three.

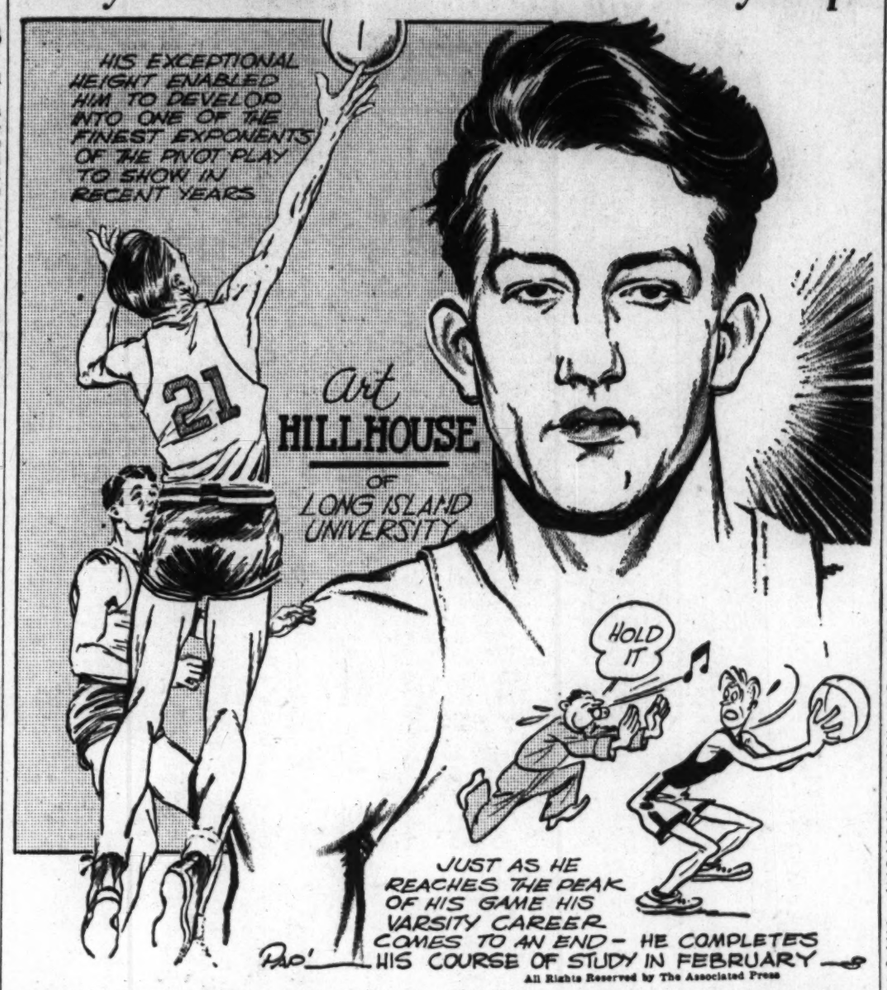
Opportunity Gone

It was a golden opportunity for the Patrick men to have narrowed the margin of the Bruins in first place and pre-game predictions were definitely in favor of the New Yorkers who had won their four previous games from the Wings. The Rangers did not go down without a struggle however, and the game was rugged and exciting all the way.

Victory boosted the Wings into a tie with Chicago for fourth place in the league standing. During the excitement of the third period when the Rangers came from behind a 3-1 score to tie, Manager Jack Adams of the home club protested the refereeing so vehemently that he was ejected from the bench.

The first period was all even with Conacher scoring for Detroit and Hextall for Rangers. Syd Howe featured the second peiod, scoring one and assisting Barry on another. Rangers staged their rally early in the third period when Hiller and Allen beat Thompson within a minute to tie the score, Gus Giesebrecht added the finishing touch with a Detroit goal at 12:15.

Busy Blackbird —By Pap'


HIS EXCEPTIONAL HEIGHT ENABLED HIM TO DEVELOP INTO ONE OF THE FINEST EXPONENTS OF THE PIVOT PLAY TO SHOW IN RECENT YEARS
21
Art HILLHOUSE OF LONG ISLAND UNIVERSITY
HOLD IT
JUST AS HE REACHES THE PEAK OF HIS GAME HIS VARSITY CAREER COMES TO AN END— HE COMPLETES HIS COURSE OF STUDY IN FEBRUARY
Pap'

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For four years Art Hillhouse, Long Island University's sky-scraping center, has shown steady, though not rapid, improvement on the basketball court. And now that he has developed into a truly great court performer, his varsity career comes to an abrupt ending. Hillhouse graduates in February.

The Blackbird ace is the last of the four-year varsity players. When he entered L. I. U., freshmen were permitted to play on the varsity squad. The three-year rule is now enforced.

Until this season Hillhouse was not rated a star. He showed occasional flashes of greatness. But he lacked the speed to fit into the Blackbirds' fast-breaking play—necessary when Coach Clair Bee had to depend on smaller, speedier players.

This season, with taller players available, the Blackbirds have been able to make the most of Hillhouse's talents in the pivot play. He has mastered the trick of whirling out of the pivot and hooking the ball up to the basket. His equal in executing the "bucket play" has not been seen on eastern courts in several seasons.

Hillhouse reached his peak performance in Madison Square Garden against a fine Marquette team. His efforts were largely responsible for the Blackbirds' victory. He scored 14 points and was easily the difference between the two teams. He stood up well under the severe punishment inflicted by opposing players.

Hillhouse made good use of his height in retrieving the ball under Marquette's basket and set up most of the scoring plays that made it possible for the Blackbirds to run their string of victories to 10.

The Blackbirds were able to get the jump on their early opponents because they had a definite edge in conditioning. Coach Bee took his squad to Puerto Rico for an exhibition jaunt. The series of contests gave his team a flying start. —Pap'

Cooper Coasts To Qualifying Medal in Open

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Coasting in with a steady par 71 to add to his great first round 65, Harry Cooper compiled a 36-hole total of 136 yesterday to win qualifying honors in the $5,000 San Francisco match play open golf tournament.

The slightly-built veteran, now unattached and playing out of Chicago, breezed home at the head of a formidable field to pick off $250 for low medal score as well as to assure himself additional money as one of the 32 who began match play today.

His six-under par effort on the first round set a new record for the par 35-36—71 lakeside course, but it was equalled yesterday in sensational fashion by John Perelli of Tahoe, Calif., whose 36-hole total of 139 put him into a second place tie with amateur Art Doering, Jr., of Chicago. Perelli had a 74 Wednesday while Doering, a Stanford University student, was carding a 70. Doering showed the way for the Simonpures in the tournament.

Perelli's first-nine 30 was the lowest ever turned in for this course. He had six birdies and was putting for them on every hole.

Four strokes behind the leader came Zell Eaton of Oklahoma City with rounds of 70-70—140.

Jim Demaret, Houston, Texas, defending champion, tied at 142 with Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del.; Dick Metz, Chicago, and Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va. Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash., medalist here last year with 148, qualified at 145 along with Sam Byrd, former ball player from Philadelphia; John Revolta, Evanston, Ill., and Marvin Ward, Olympia, Wash., second low amateur.

Five players tied at 148 for the last two qualifying places. They were Rod Munday, White Plains, N. Y., Jim Thomson, Shawnee, Pa., Mike Demassey, Fresno, Calif., Joe Ferrando, and Vito Machado, Pleasanton, Calif. Machado and Ferrando won the places. Thomson and Munday went out by three-putting the first extra hole and Demassey lost out on the third hole.

Pairings for today's first 18-hole match play round:

Upper bracket: Cooper vs. Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., (143); Demaret vs. Leo Walper, Washington, D. C., (146); Ed Dudley, Philahelphia (141) vs. Revolta; Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa., (143) vs. Ben Coltrin, San Francisco, (147); Perelli vs. Congdon; Horton Smith, Chicago, (143) vs. Earl Fry, Alameda, Calif., (147); Snead vs. Leonard Dodson, Springfield, Mo., (146); E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill., (143) vs. Machado (148).

Lower bracket: Doering vs. John Bulla, Chicago, (144); Metz vs. Jimmy Hines, Lakeville, L. I., (147); Mark Fry, Oakland, Calif., (141) vs. Byrd; Art Bell, Monterey Park, Calif., (143), vs. Jim McCormick, Los Angeles, (147); Eaton vs. Ward; Lawson Little, San Francisco, (143) vs. Bill Williamson, Los Angeles, (147); Oliver vs. Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, (146); and Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., (143), vs. Ferrando.

Robin Lee Prefers to Play Golf, Not Skate in Summer

ST. PAUL, Jan. 20 (AP)—Modern methods of freezing indoor ice rinks in the middle of the summer may be fine for those who like it, but not Robin Lee of St. Paul, National Senior Figure Skating Champion.

In fact Lee is a firm believer that figure skating is a winter sport and should be kept just that, particularly since it interferees with his swimming and golf.

Lee hits below the 80 mark in golf and feels that if he didn't have to drop his bag in a corner when the sun is shining and the grass is green to put on a skating performance he could get down below that more often.

Father's Teaching

Just 19 years old, Lee is a product of his father's teaching, A. R. Lee, the father, has been teaching figure skating for 15 years.

Lee became a prime favorite to collect the title for a fifth straight year when he piled up 1,068.50 points in school figures exercises in the division yesterday. Ollie Haupt of St. Louis was second with 1,003, and Eugene Turner of Los Angeles third with 985.80.

The school figures count approximate 60 per cent in determining the championship with free skating, which will be held tomorrow night in this group, to count 40 per cent.

School figures will take up most of today's program with first of 10 division championships to be named tonight—these in the men's and women's junior skating.

Joan Tozzer Today

Joan Tozzer of Boston, 17, opened her bid for a second-straight senior women's crown today with the holding of school figures in that division.

Among her rivals are Charlotte Walther of New York, last year's Ladies Junior Champion; Audrey Pepper of New York, 1936 Olympic team member; Margaret Jane Vaughn of Philadelphia, and Polly Blodgett of Boston.

Leading in the race for the Ladies Junior title is Gretchen Merrill of Boston, who piled up 291.20 points in the school figures yesterday to place ahead of Dorothy Snell of Baltimore.

The title in the Men's Junior Division is still far from being decided with only six-tenths of a point separating Bud Brennan of Minneapolis and Arthur R. Vaughn, Jr., of Philadelphia at the end of yesterday's school figures.

Bumper Crop of Holdouts

ORLANDO, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—A bumper crop of baseball holdouts is sprouting this winter in the Florida sunshine. It may be opening day or later before the names of Van Lingle Mungo, Joe Stripp, Paul Waner, Hank Greenberg, Russ Van Atta and other members of the Florida colony are signed to contracts.

In recent years, Dizzy Dean's squabbles with the St. Louis Gardinals attracted the most attention, but now that Ole Diz has agreed without a murmur to a Chicago Cub offer, Mungo has taken over the lead.

Twice now the pitcher has sent back unsigned contracts to the Brooklyn Dodgers with the declaration: "I'll spend the Summer at Pageland, S. C., rather than take an $11,000 salary cut." The offer of a performance bonus tacked to a $5,000 salary failed to smooth the irate Mungo, who said "they won't let you work enough to earn a bonus."

Other early recruits who joined the holdout squad by sending back unsigned contracts are Stripp and Van atta. Infielder Stripp not only did not like the salary offered, but has a quarrel with the Dodgers on another count—claiming the club owes him $750 for players obtained from his baseball school here.

Over at St. Petersburg, Van Ata declared he was not a holdout even though he had not agreed to the terms offered.

"The St. Louis Browns sent me the same contract I had last year when I took a $1,000 pay cut because of the injury to my arm," the pitcher said. "However, late in the season I was going good again, finishing strong with four out of five victories and I feel that my salary cut should be restored this year."

The fireworks may start any day at Sarasota when Paul Waner receives his first offer from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Down at Miami Beach, Greenberg often has expressed the belief a ball player should get all the money he can while he is at his peak because salaries drop fast when the star begins to fade. After hitting 58 home runs last year, the first baseman is certain to ask the Detroit Tigers for a healthy sum.

Record Schedules Are Drawn Up For Iowa Sport Teams

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Coaches at the University of Iowa have set an all-time record by scheduling the greatest number of winter and spring contests for their teams in history.

The Hawkeye mentors emerged from the Big Ten schedule meeting with a total of 64 contests, one more than the record number of 1936-37. Fifty-seven of them are dual affairs and 30 will occur at Iowa City.

Iowa's 1939 baseball team will defend its title by playing a dozen games, eight of them at home. Four of the six track and tennis meets are home affairs, while wrestlers take on two foes at home and two away.

Only in gymnastics, golf, and swimming do the number of road contests exceed home events. The basketball schedule, already drawn, sends the Hawkeyes into the usual number of six home and six road games.

These are the winter and spring lineups:

Basketball (12)—Home: Purdue, Chicago, Michigan, Indiana, Northwestern, Minnesota. Abroad: Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northwestern, Illinois, Ohio State, Indiana.

Baseball (12)—Home: Purdue (2), Illinois (2), Northwestern (2), Wisconsin (2). Abroad: Minnesota (2), Chicago (2).

Track (6)—Home: Chicago, Wisconsin, Northwestern, Minnesota. Away: Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Golf (7)—Home: Northwestern, Minnesota. Away: Illinois, Wisconsin, Chicago, Purdue, Indiana.

Tennis (6)—Home: Purdue, Minnesota, Chicago, Northwestern. Away: Illinois, Wisconsin.

Swimming (5)—Home: Wisconsin, Michigan. Away: Chicago, Northwestern, Minnesota.

Gymnastics (5)—Home: Minnesota, Illinois. Away: Illinois, Chicago, Minnesota.

Wrestling (4)—Home: Wisconsin, Illinois. Away: Minnesota, Northwestern.

Three Hundred Million Budget

HELSINGFORS, Jan. 20 (AP)—Most of the people around the world may not be thinking very much about the 1940 Olympic Games right now, but a great many in this picturesque Finnish capital are.

Parliament has voted a budget of 200,000,000 Finmarks (approximately $5,000,000) for support of the games and the city has subscribed another 100,000,000 Finmarks.

Arrangements are being made to accommodate 160,000 guests daily during the spectacle, which is scheduled from July 20 to Aug. 4, 1940. Fully half of the spectators are expected to come from foreign countries and committees already are busy considering housing problems.

Hotel facilities will be hopelessly over-taxed. Private houses, apartments, schools and even tents will be used.

"Olympic Village"

Most of the athletes will be quartered in an "Olympic Village" in a wooded area of the suburb of Kapyla. Contracts for 29 three-storied houses providing some 2,500 rooms have been let to a building society, which after the games will lease the houses as private dwellings.

A school already on the site will be the administrative center. A trotting race track will be used for training purposes.

Women's competitors are to be boarded in a nurses' training college now being built. Participants in the pentathlon, riding, fencing and yachting will be accommodated at a cadet school to be constructed.

Invitations to compete were sent to 60 countries in October and acceptances have been coming back steadily. England's entry, telegraphed immediately upon receipt of the invitation, was the first.

The size of the program, which has increased consistently since the resumption of competition at Athens in 1896, touches a new high with 132 events. This compares with 129 at Berlin and 118 at Los Angeles.

New Events

Revisions have eliminated some events contested previously and added new ones. Omissions from the Berlin program include hockey, handball, polo, basketball and women's gymnastics. Additions include four athletic events, bringing the track and field total to 33, and two new shooting and two new gliding items. Gliding was a demonstration event at Berlin and it is being included in the official competition for the first time.

Efforts are being made, too, to give the Finns a good look at the Olympic running of their National favorite, the Marathon. Recognizing the fact that many persons who want to see the race can't be inside the stadium for the finish, the committee is considering a circular course of about five miles. It is estimated this would permit some 200,000 spectators on nearby hillsides see the Marathoners pass at least five times.

Olympic Skating Berth Close To Leo Freisinger

CONOMOWOC, Wis., Jan. 20 (AP)—Leo Freisinger of Chicago, member of the 1936 Olympic skating team, practically assured himself of a berth on the 1940 squad by turning in an American record-breaking performance in the 500-meter trial yesterday.

Freisinger, who won the first heat Wednesday, zipped around the Fowler Lake course in 43.7 seconds, shaving one-tenth of a second off the mark established by Jack Shea of New York at Lake Placid in 1932.

Allan Potts of Brooklyn, another member of the 1936 Olympic squad, sped around the 400-meter course in 44.4 and was tied with Bob Sherman of Chicago, for fourth position. Sherman's time yesterday was 44.7

Del Lamb of Milwaukee, bidding for another Olympic team place, had a 44.8-second heat, one-fifth of a second slower than in his first try. He was in third position on average time.

And Talking of . . . Billiards

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Giving the Youngsters Their Cue

LONDON—"To teach the young idea how to shoot" is described by the poet as a delightful task. And it seems that this view is widely held in the realm of English pocket billiards at the present time. Judging by the accuracy of the shooting, as a whole, in the boys' championship won here recently by Richie Smith, from Pontardawe in Wales,

I don't know which to admire most—the contenders' high level of skill, attributable largely to careful tuition by adult billiards players or their positively glacial coolness in battle, from which many adult billiards players could themselves take a lesson.

As competitors go in this particular tournament, the victor, Richie Smith, is quite an elderly gentleman. Nearly twice as old, in fact, as the youngest of the 28 hopefuls on view—Ted Edge, of Northfield, Birmingham.

At the age of eight, Mr. Edge is accounted to have a considerable future at the game. Though his ambitions are said to lie more in the direction of becoming an assistant in the professional's shop at the North Worcestershire Golf Club, where his father is the steward.

Mind you, Ted is not new to this big championship stuff. He had his first experience of it when he was a mere Tad. Last year. And the taller he grows the easier it comes. In these days, at any rate, he can see over the cushions of the billiards table without standing on his toes.

Ted is not what you would term a specialist in his games-playing. He enjoys a quiet game of billiards and a steady round of golf. But there is a great deal to be said, he feels, in favor of toys. He was defeated by Mr. John Welch, a hardened campaigner of 13 summers.

This Mr. Welch must not be confused with the other Mr. T. Welch—a Durham miner's son—who fought his way into the semifinal round in company with Richie Smith, Walter Cox and Alan Walker. En route for this advanced stage of the proceedings, Cox had the satisfaction of accounting for J. Hamilton, winner of the event last season.

Well, in the two semifinal matches, Smith defeated Cox by 200 to 181 and Walker beat Welch, runner-up last season, by 200 to 160. Smith putting up the biggest break of the championship, 65.

And so we come to the final, a matter of 400 points between Smith and Walker. Halfway through the encounter, Richie was 44 points in front, but early in the closing session he restored his fortunes with breaks of 41 and 40 and, once he had taken the lead, there was no holding him back.

Now it is an interesting speculation as to when and if he will make his mark in adult billiards, as several boy champions before him have done. Notably Lawrence Steeples and Sydney Lee, now professionals. The former won the boys' championship in 1924 and the men's amateur championship in 1930, while Lee won the boys' championship in 1925 and the adult's crown in 1931, 1932 and 1933.

Incidentally, it was Lee's father who put up the big silver cup which Richie Smith has taken away on its first visit to Wales. Since the boys' championship was instituted in 1922, it was rendered great service to English pocket billiards by bringing to prominence fine young cuemen. Of whom, in these days, there seem to be more than at any previous time.

Patty Berg Atlanta Queen

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 20 (AP)—National Champion Patty Berg stood off a challenge by Atlanta's Dorothy Kirby yesterday and won her third straight Augusta titlists' golf tournament with a 72-hole score of 319.

The Minneapolis girl headed into the final 18 holes six strokes under Miss Kirby and turned in a creditable 80, but the Atlantan came through with the best round of the tournament, a one-over-par 76 that made her a strong second with 321.

Patty and Dorothy made it strictly a two-way race as the hilly Country Club course continued to take heavy toll. Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., and Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb of Little Rock, Ark., fought through to a third-place tie, but were 10 strokes off Miss Kirby's pace at 331.

Kathryn Hemphill of Columbia, S. C., wound up in fifth place with a 333 total.

Miss Kirby, an Alanta schoolgirl, played sensationally in her late bid to overhaul the champion and except for five putts which rimmed the cups but refused to drop, she might have accomplished the difficult task.

Miss Berg gained what proved to be the winning margin in the first two days when she had successive scores of 78. Aside from Miss Kirby's sizzling round yesterday and an opening 79 by Miss Miley, these were the only sub-80 cards turned in during the four-day competition over the stubborn course. The scores:

Patty Berg, Minneapolis, 78-78-83-80—319.
Dorothy Kirby, Atlanta, 82-81-82-76—321.
Marion Miley, Lexington, Ky., 79-81-88-83—331.
Helen Hicks Harb, Little Rock, 81-81-85-84—331.
Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., 80-82-87-84—333.
Laddie Irwin, Montclair, N. J., 87-82-88-81—338.
Mrs. Opal S. Hill, Kansas City, Mo., 87-90-86-90—353.
Helen Waring, Pinehurst, N. C., 93-90-88-91—362.
Lillia Watson, Scotland, 94-90-93-88—365.
Myron Davey, Washington, D. C., 90-90-95-95—370.
Isabel Ogilvie, Augusta, 87-88-95-86—356.

Canadian Rackets Tourney Starts

MONTREAL, Jan. 20 (CP)—Entrants from New York Tennis and Racquets Club captured one singles and one doubles match yesterday as play opened at the Montreal Racket Club in the annual Canadian Rackets Championships.

The tournament will continue today and Saturday, with finals billed for Sunday.

Only out-of-towner successful in first-round singles, M. Kirkbride of New York, set back J. F. Grant of Montreal, 15—2, 15—5, 15—6. Dr. L. F. Bishop and J. W. Brooks, clubmates of Kirkbride, lost out, respectively, to W. W. Chipman of Montreal and J. A. Rolland of Montreal.

Chipman defeated Dr. Bishop 15—3, 15—15, 14—10, 18—16, while Rolland downed Brooks 15—6, 15—1, 15—3.

In an all-Montreal singles match C. G. Benson turned back C. F. Hart 15—5, 15—6, 3—15, 15—9.

Kirkbride and Brooks teamed up in the doubles for a 15—12, 11—15, 17—13, 15—12 victory over Chipman and H. M. Jacquays of Montreal.

Americans Defeated

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 20 (AP)—A team of European and Canadian hockey stars defeated a selected United States squad 4 to 3 last night as the two squads stopped here on their way to Switzerland for the world championships.

The first period ended in a 2-to-2 deadlock and the second stanza was scoreless, but in an exciting final period the Canadians outscored their rivals.

The United States combination, sponsored by the Amateur Athletic Union, won Wednesday night at The Hague.

Budge Widens Lead

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 20 (AP)—Don Budge, California's tennis star, defeated Ellsworth Vines, world's professional champion, in straight sets last night to take an eight-to-four lead in their current tour.

The scores were 6—1 and 6—4. It was Budge's fourth consecutive victory.

Sport Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Herb Kopf, new Manhattan head football coach, also named athletic director under three-year contract.

Five Years Ago

Olin Dutra won Long Beach $1,000 open golf tourney with last round of 67.

Wolf Triumphs Again

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Harry F. Wolf of the New York Athletic Club and National amateur squash tennis title-holder, won the Clyde Martin Memorial Tournament final at the Yale lCub last night by defeating F. Barry Ryan, Jr., of Short Hills in straight games. It was Wolf's seventh victory in the tournament in nine years. The score was 15—6, 15—6, 15—5.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Hockey Results Jan. 19

National League

Montreal 1, Boston 0.
Detroit 4, New York Rangers 3.

International-American League

Hershey 3, Springfield 0.
Cleveland 2, Syracuse 1.

American Association

Wichita 3, St. Louis 1.

Reshevsky Loses Game

MOSCOW, Jan. 20 (AP)—Samuel Reshevsky, of New York, United States chess champion, lost yesterday to V. Mekogonoff, champion of Baku, after thirty-six moves in a tournament here.

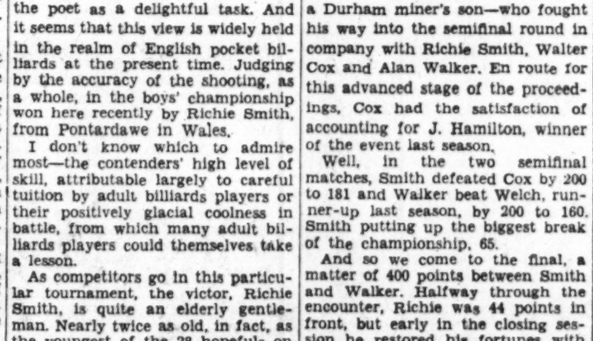
I. Rabinovitch, another Russian, is leading with 6½ points out of a possible 10. Paul Keres, Estonian champion, is in fourth place.

Bozeman Wins

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—Jay Bozeman, of Vallejo, Calif., dealt Allen Hall, of Chicago, his first defeat of the national three-cushion billiard tournament in a close finish yesterday, 50 to 49, in fifty-four innings.

Missouri Valley Basketball

	Won	Lost	Pct.	Pts.
Oklahoma A. & M.	4	0	1.000	123
Creighton	2	1	.667	105
Grinnell	2	1	.667	108
Washington	3	2	.600	184
Tulsa	2	2	.500	131
St. Louis	2	3	.400	165
Drake	0	2	.000	60
Washburn	0	4	.000	123



Drawn by John Allan May

No Game; Score 0-0

VICKSBURG, Miss., Jan. 19 (AP)—Vicksburg High School's basketball team rode 60 miles to Canton to play Canton High School's quintet—and vice versa.

Although each team found a dark gymnasium at journey's end, the coaches decided the game that wasn't played ought to be down in the books some way, so they agreed to this entry:

Vicksburg, 0; Canton, 0.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Villanova 37, Catholic University 26.
Georgetown 30, Loyola (Baltimore) 30.
Murray (Ky.) Teachers 37, Delta (Miss.) State 35.
Baltimore 40, Western Maryland 29.
Tufts 38, Springfield 27.
Susquehanna 58, Bucknell 39.
Seton Hall 45, Colgate 43.

College Hockey

Bowdoin 3, Northeastern 1.
Boston College 8, Mass. State 3.
Colgate 3, Cornell 1.
Minnesota 6, Michigan 0.

Indiana Runners In Millrose Games

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Don Lash and Tommy Deckard, former Indiana University teammates who have run one-two in the distance events at the season's first two track meets, have submitted their entries for the invitation two-mile run at the Millrose A. A. Games in Madison Square Garden Feb. 4.

Lash, who holds the world indoor record of 8m. 58s. for the distance, won the Millrose two-mile last year in 9m. .06s., meet record time, while Deckard set the previous meet mark at 9m. .07.06s, with his victory in 1937.

Also entered is Gilbert Dodds, Ashland College, Ohio, newcomer, who placed second to Lash in the Sugar Bowl two-mile on New Year's Day.

Crimson, Eli Polo Teams Travel West

CHICAGO, Jan. 12 (AP)—Harvard and Yale will break a tradition as old as the schools themselves Feb. 10 when they meet in a polo match at Chicago's 124th Field Artillery Armory.

Sanction for the game, the first athletic clash between the two in the West, was received Wednesday by alumni officials of the two universities.

English Hockey

LONDON, Jan. 20 (CP Cable)—Harringay Racers' stern forward line gave them a 3-2 victory over Wembley Monarchs in a National Hockey League encounter last night and put Racers back into a second-place tie with the Wembley outfit.

The Winnipeg pair, Steve Latoski and Jack Atchison, and Earl Nicholson of Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, scored for Harringay, while Jim Haggarty of Port Arthur and Ottawa's Edgar Murphy were the Wembley scorers.

Brighton Tigers defated Earls Court Rangers, 6-3, with Farand Gillie, Oscar Aubuchon, Gord Poirier, George Greene, Tom Forgie and Ab McDonald contributing Tigers' goals. Jerry Brown, Jack Forsay and Turner scored for the losers.

Galowin in Finals

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Stanley W. Galowin of the Broadway Club, and Donald Frame of the Harvard Club won their way to the final of the New York State squash racquets championship at the Downtown A. C. last night.

Galowin had an easy time disposing of E. C. Oelsner of the University Club in straight games, 15—3, 15—9, 15—6. Frame's victim, his clubmate, S. G. Haskins, proved more dangerous, but finally subsided, 18—16, 15—11, 10—15, 15—9.

Where to Dine

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Also Chicken and Steak
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On Route 28—1 mile south of Phillips Academy

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Today's sales (est.)	800,000
Previous day	887,040
1939 volume to date	14,217,930
1938 volume to date	15,861,081

Market Prices Mildly Irregular As Rally Fades

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 (AP)—Opposition to a rally developed in today's stock market and leading issues stumbled over an irregular route.

An attempt was made to extend Thursday's run-up at the opening, but light selling soon reduced or canceled initial improvement.

Volume dwindled on the decline, with the transfers at the rate of approximately 800,000 shares. Near the final hour the ticker tape frequently was idle.

One or two utilities, rails and specialties managed to hold on to minor advances and American Telephone, star rising performer of yesterday, hit another new 1938-39 top by adding a point to its 3-point jump of the previous session.

Most steels, motors, coppers, rubbers, and aircrafts generally rested behind fractional minus signs.

Posting modest gains at one time —some eventually slipped—were North American, American Waterworks, Commonwealth Edison, Santa Fe, U. S. Gypsum, Owens-Illinois, Sears Roebuck, Laclede Gas and International Harvester.

Inclined to back away were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Smelting, Loft, Celanese, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Slightly ahead in the curb were American Light & Traction, Electric Bond & Share, Standard Steel Spring, and Columbia Oil & Gas. Behind the greater part of the time were Lockheed, Sherwin Williams and Aluminum Co.

Treasury Bonds High

U. S. Government issues moved up in today's bond market and several Treasuries recorded new highs for a year or longer.

Near the final hour gains ranged from one thirty-second to four thirty-seconds. Dealings were light.

Corporate loans could not agree on a trend. Gains and losses, mostly of fractional range were about evenly divided in the trading leaders. Low yield issues were firm.

Bonds of Baltimore & Ohio were in demand at higher levels, the convertible 4½s and 5s of '96 "F" forging ahead around a point each. Also higher were International Hydro Electric 6s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, American Typefounders convertibles and Remington Rand 4¼s.

On the loss side were Radio-Keith-Orpheum 6s, Studebaker 6s, Nickel Plate 5½s, M-K-T 5s of '62, and Southern Railway 4s.

German Government loans turned soft coincident with the news of Hjalmar Schacht's removal as head of the Reichsbank. The 5½s dipped as much as 1½ points under moderate offerings. The 7s gave up a point on a small turnover. Japanese loans also retreated under light selling.

In Curb Exchange dealings Memphis Power & Light 5s fell from an early high of 97½ to around 93 following Wall Street reports pointing to a hitch in the negotiations looking to sale of the company's gas and electric properties to the City of Memphis. The bond closed yesterday at 96¼.

Wheat Prices Again Fluctuate Uneasily

CHICAGO, Jan. 20 (AP)—The wheat market gave an encore today to Thursday's performance, prices fluctuating uneasily within practically the same narrow range and winding up unchanged to slightly lower.

Trading continued dull, with commercial dealings accounting for most of the activity.

Wheat closed unchanged to ⅜ lower than yesterday, May 69⅜-½, July 69½-⅝; corn ⅝ lower to ¼ higher, May 52¼-⅛, July 53⅛; oats unchanged.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Havana E&U 6% pf	75c		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Interim				
Fairy Aviation Co. Ltd (Amer shs)	34c		Jan. 31	Jan. 24
Irregular				
Cherry-Burrell Corp	20c		Jan. 31	Jan. 26
City Investing Co	$1.50		Feb. 7	Jan. 30
Midland Life Insur Co (Kansas)	60c		Jan. 10	Dec. 31
Nation-Wide Sec B	5c		Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Pub Serv of NJ	60c		Mar. 31	Mar. 1
Special				
Garner Roy Ltd A	25c		Jan. 5	Dec. 31
Resumed				
Goodyear T & R	25c		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Stock				
Industrial Bk & Tr Co St Louis	25%		Jan. 21	Jan. 14
Regular				
Aluminium Ltd pf	$1.50		Mar. 1	Feb. 14
Burroughs Add M	10c		Mar. 6	Jan. 28
Cherry-Burr p pf	$1.25 Q		Jan. 31	Jan. 26
Consol Trac of NJ	$2		Jan. 31	Jan. 14
Cumb County P & L Co 6% pf	$1.50 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Do 5½% pf	$1.37½ Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Dominion Brg Ltd	30c Q		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Eppens Smith Co	$2 S		Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Erie & Kalamazoo RR	$1.37½		Feb. 1	Jan. 26
Fidelity-Phila Trust Co (Phila Pa)	$4.50 Q		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
First Nat Bank (Morristown, N J)	50c S		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Goodyear Tire & Rub Co 5% cum cv pf	$1.25 Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Hartman El Co Ltd 6% pf A	30c Q		Jan. 16	Jan. 5
Horne (J) Co pf	$1.50 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Indust Tr Co (Prov)	$2 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Kentucky Ut jr pf 6½%	$2 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Lawrence Corp 6% pf	$1.50 Q		Feb. 22	Feb. 1
Lord & Taylor 8% 2 pf	$2 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Do 6% pf	$1.50 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 17
Meadville Tel Co 3½% pf	$1.75 Q		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
New Eng Wat Lt & Pw Asso 6% pf	$1.50 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
No Am Oil Consol	25c Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Oliver Ltd Filters A	50c Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Palestine Eco Corp	$1		Jan. 31	Jan. 24
Phila Insul Wire	25c S		Feb. 15	Dec. 20
Piaza Bk (St L)	37½c Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 28
Portland R R Co (Me) 5% gtd	$2.50 S		Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Public Elect Lt Co	25c Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Public Service Corp of N J 8% pf	$2 Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do 7% pf	$1.75 Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do $5 pf	$1.25 Q		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Do 6% pf	$1.50 M		Mar. 15	Feb. 15
Public Service Corp of N J 6% pf	50c M		Apr. 15	Mar. 15
Sierra Pac Pow pf	$1.50 Q		Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Stein A&C pf	$1.62½ Q		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Unit Corp Ltd A	35c Q		Feb. 15	Jan. 31
United N J R R & Canal	$2.50 Q		Apr. 10	Mar. 20

Reichsbank Statement

BERLIN, Jan. 12 (AP)—The Reichsbank statement as of Jan. 16 (in thousands of reichsmarks): Notes in circulation 7,425,-250, decrease 279,900. Gold 70,700, unchanged. Foreign currency reserve 5,800, increase 100. Other bills of exchange and checks 6,944,800, decrease 281,400. Other daily maturing obligations 916,400, decrease 33,500. Advances 39,900, decrease 4,100. Investments 554,100, unchanged. Ratio of gold and foreign currency to notes 1.63 per cent. Rate of discount 4 per cent.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36⅛	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	57	57	57	Jan 19
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	3	41	40½	40½	Jan 12
12⅜	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
24	14½	Adams-Millis (½g)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jan 19
30	16⅝	Addressoe (1.40)	2	26½	26½	26½	+1
67⅛	40	Air Reduction (1a)	9	61	60½	61	+ ⅜
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Jan 19
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	8	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
17⅞	5½	Alleghany Corp	2	1	1	1	Jan 19
17⅞	6¼	Alleghany pf xw	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Jan 19
17⅛	5	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ½
11½	7¾	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	12	12	12	Jan 18
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	1	16	16	16	—1¼
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	6	26	24¾	24¾	— ⅝
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
12⅜	7	Allied Kid (1½)	3	184½	184	184	
14⅝	8⅞	Allied Mills (⅞e)	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
4½	4½	Allied Stores	3	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	12	10⅜	10½	10½	
58⅝	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	3	62½	62	62½	Jan 18
20	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	16	43⅞	43¼	43¼	
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	6	18¾	18¼	18¾	Jan 17
24	10	Amal Leather pf	4	24¼	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	19	19	19	+ ¼
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	2	69½	68⅞	69½	+1⅛
23½	10	Am Bk Note (.10g)	4	22	21½	21½	—1⅜
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
52	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	6	50	49	50	+1¼
176½	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	98¼	98	98	— ¼
34⅞	12⅜	Am Car & Fdy	1	176	176	176	Jan 19
57¾	27	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	31⅞	31½	31½	— ⅛
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Chl (.70e)	1	49	49	49	Jan 19
117	89½	Am Ch & Chl pf (5)	4	23¼	23	23	— ¼
125	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	117	117	117	Dec 21
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	2	120	120	120	+ ⅛
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	6	7¼	7	7	Jan 18
16⅜	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jan 19
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 19
7¼	4	Am European	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	22	3⅜	3½	3½	
25¼	13½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ¼
12¾	5⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	3	19¼	19	19¼	
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	8	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	
57⅝	2	Am Hide & Leather	16	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅜
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (¾k)	3	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45	45	45	Jan 19
2⅛	1⅛	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	13⅛	Am Ice pf	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	8	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
30⅜	12⅜	Am Locomotive	21	27⅞	27	27½	
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	75½	75	75½	+1
17⅜	10	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ¼
51¼	23⅜	Am M & Metal	1	4	4	4	Jan 16
45	23	Am Metal (1e)	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
122	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
47⅝	19	Am Power & Lt	54	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
41½	16⅛	Am P&L $6pf (¾k)	16	45¼	44½	44¾	— ⅛
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf (⅝k)	18	40	39	39	— ⅛
14½	13	Am Rad & St S	1	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
80⅜	58	Am Roll Mill	16	20	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf	2	69¾	68¾	68¾	— ¾
13½	7⅛	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	3	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (.40e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jan 19
140	103	Am Smelt & R (½g)	22	46⅞	46	46¼	—1¼
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	1317⅛	131⅞	131⅞	— ⅛
40¾	16⅜	Am Snuff Co (3a)		62	62	62	Jan 19
11¾	6¼	Am Steel Fdrs	11	37¾	37⅜	37⅝	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stores	10	11½	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
31	19⅛	Am Stove (.40e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
117½	82	Am Sugar Ref	2	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ⅛
100½	72⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	88	88	88	
150¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jan 19
88¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	34	157¾	156½	157½	+1½
91⅝	58¼	Am Tob B (5)	3	87	86⅞	86⅞	— ½
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	2	89¼	89	89	— ¼
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	3	150	150	150	Jan 14
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	3	7½	7¼	7½	Jan 19
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	141	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	3¼	Am Woolen	5	84½	84	84	
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
9⅜	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	42¼	42⅛	42¼	
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	21	Anaconda (½e)	1	33	33	33	Jan
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	103	31⅞	31¼	31½	— ¾
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	3	51	50	51	Jan 19
20⅛	10	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	19	18⅝	19	— ⅛
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	Jan 16
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	Jan 18
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	49	49	49	
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork (¾e)	1	56	55	55	Jan 4
8¾	2½	Arnold Const (¼g)	2	11	11	11	
12⅜	4	Artloom Corp	6	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
75	62	Assd Dry Goods	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
73½	48	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	2	70	70	70	Jan 5
39½	27	Assd D G 2 pf	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Associates Inv (2)	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
72	40	Atch T & S F	23	39½	38¾	39	+ ⅛
30	14	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	4	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
8¼	4¼	Ati Coast Line	12	26¼	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	7	7	7	Jan 16
27⅞	17¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	14	14	
109¼	101¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
97⅛	53¼	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jan 18
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	2	45	44½	45	Jan 19
68	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	64	64	64	Jan 18
8	4½	Atlas Corp pf (2¼e)	3	6½	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
5⅝	2	Atlas Tack	1	4	4	4	
8½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	3	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
		Aust Nicholas	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
		Aviation Cp (.18½e)					

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17⅛	5	Bald Loco ct	19	15⅝	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
11	4	Balt & Ohio	16	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	3	9¼	9	9	— ¼
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	28	28	28	Jan 18
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	1	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jan 14
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	15	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	5	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
19½	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18	18	18	— ⅛
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	2	99	98½	99	
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	2	124	124¼	124	
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	6	8¼	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅛
33	25¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	2	89¼	89	89	— ¼
29½	8⅜	Bendix Aviation	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	Jan 11
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	20	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
56	26⅞	Best & Co (.65e)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
78⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	2	51½	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
18⅛	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	16	73¼	72¾	72¾	—1⅞
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	4	17½	17⅜	17½	
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	2	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅜
24½	9⅝	Black & Decker (½e)	1	26	26	26	Jan 19
19¾	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	3	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
35⅞	19	Boeing Airplane	3	15⅜	15½	15½	— ⅜
30½	15⅜	Bohn Al & Br (½e)	4	31	30¾	30¾	— ¾
14¼	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
19⅜	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	Jan 19
36⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (.45e)	19	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
4⅝	1½	Boston & Maine	18	29⅝	29	29	— ⅛
18⅞	14	Bower Roll B (½g)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Jan 14
28⅜	12⅜	Brewing Corp (.2e)	45	24½	24½	24½	Jan 18
15	5⅝	Bridgeport Brass	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
27⅜	12⅜	Briggs Mfg (1e)	25	26¼	27½	27½	— ⅜
40¼	20	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	44½	43½	44½	Jan 19
2⅜	1⅛	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	12	38	37¾	38	Jan 12
12	3⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
14⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
46⅛	16⅜	Bklyn Man Tr	16	12½	12	12	— ⅛
23⅜	10⅛	Bklyn-Man Tr pf	7	41½	40½	40½	— ½
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	22	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
14½	5½	Brown Shoe (1¾e)	2	33	33	33	Jan 12
13⅛	5⅜	Brun wick-Balke (1e)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
7½	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	22	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	4	Budd Mfg	45	5¼	5	5¼	+ ⅛
5	3	Budd Wheel	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
39	13¼	Bullard Co	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (2)	1	29½	29½	29½	
16⅜	6¾	Burlitg Mills (3)	7	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
22¼	14½	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	24	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
10	5⅜	Butler Bros	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21	21	21	Jan 11
5	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
15⅜	6	Byers (AM) Co	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jan 19
22	13	Byron Jackson (1¼e)	2	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (2e)	58	78½	77	77½	+ ⅜
13½	7⅜	City Ice & F (1.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	5	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
27½	10⅝	Clark Equip (¾e)	1	4½	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
30½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
60¼	32½	Climax Molyb (1.20a)	2	28	27¾	28	+2
25¾	10½	Cluett Peabody (.85e)	9	58¼	57½	58	
142¾	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	1	28	28	28	— ⅛
61½	57½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	131½	131½	131½	+ ½
17	7¾	Colgate-Palm (1½)	1	60¼	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	7	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
39¾	13¼	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	1	103	103	103	Jan 19
23⅞	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	3	33¾	33	33¼	— ⅛
22⅜	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	5	21	20½	21	+ ⅛
22⅜	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	3	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
9⅞	5½	Colum Gas & El	1	16½	16⅜	16½	
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	161	81½	79¾	8	
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% i)	9	80½	80	80½	+ ½
35⅜	25½	Col Pict pf (2%)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
98½	53⅜	Column Carbon (4)	9	28¾	28½	28¾	Dec 28
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	4	91	90	91	+2
108⅝	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	6	52	51¾	52	— ⅛
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	1.8¾	1.8¾	1.8¾	Jan 10
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	16	55¼	54½	54¾	— ⅜
12¾	5⅞	Comi Solvents	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	Jan 11
2¾	1	Com'with & South	42	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
58⅝	25	Com & So pf (5k)	83	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
28	22¼	Com'with Edis (1.60)	44	54⅝	52¾	54	+1½
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	171	27⅞	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
29¾	15	Congol Nairn (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	3	27⅞	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
26⅜	10½	Consol Aircraft (1e)	3	7⅞	7½	7½	Dec 29
10⅜	4¼	Consol Cigar (⅜g)	3	23	22¾	23	
34¼	17	Consol Edison (2)	1	8	8	8	Jan 19
104	88⅞	Consol Edison pf (5)	161	33⅞	32¾	32¾	— ⅞
29⅛	1	Consol Film Ind	13	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
12½	4½	Cons Film Ind pf (1e)	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 16
7⅜	2⅞	Consol Laundries	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	Consol Oil (.80)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
7½	3	Consol R R Cuba pf	21	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
95⅜	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	15	15	15	Jan 10
17¾	9¾	Container Corp	2	26½	26½	26½	Jan 18
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
2¾	1¼	Cont Bak B	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Jan 19
104½	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	9	58½	58¼	58½	+ ⅛
37½	20	Cont Can (½g)	1	9	9	9	
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	2	Cont Diam Fiber	6	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jan 19
3½	⅞	Cont Motors	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jan 19
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	51	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
29½	10	Cont Steel (1e)	5	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	Jan 18
177	162	Corn Products pf (7)	2	176½	176	176½	Jan 16
42½	19	Coty Inc	6	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
117¼	85	Crane Co	28	35	34½	35	+ ⅜
29½	21⅝	Crane Co cv pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	
101	54¼	Cream of Wh (½g)	1	28½	28⅜	28½	+ ⅛
43¾	22¼	Crosley Corp	1	32	32	32	+1
40	29	Crown Cork & S	4	10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
35⅜	25½	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	8	37¾	37	37	—1
20¼	19¼	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	1	80	80	80	+6
72	40	Crown Zeller (⅛g)	3	71½	70½	70½	Oct 28
79⅛	46	Crucible Steel	1	76	76	76	Jan 14
6¼	3	Crucible Steel pf	1	14	14	14	
37⅞	27¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	1	91	91	91	Jan 13
7	1½	Cudahy Packing	4	4¼	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Curtis Publishing	2	14½	14½	14½	Jan 19
56	35	Curtis Pub pf	2	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¼
7¾	3¼	Curtis-Wright	13	45	43¾	43¾	—2¾
12⅜	6¾	Curtiss-Wr A (1e)	55	6

Commerce and Finance

Roosevelt Asks Extension of Stabilization and Dollar Powers

Business and Industry

Retail Association Asks Government CurbExpenditures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 20—The National Retail Dry Goods Association is on record today as urging the Federal Government to curtail federal expenditures, to stop government competition with private industry and to simplify national unemployment insurance laws.

In a series of eight resolutions adopted at their twenty-eighth annual convention at the Pennsylvania Hotel here yesterday, the dry goods retailers also called for greater Government-labor-industry co-operation, an adequate national defense program and co-ordination and modernization of Federal, state and local taxes.

At the same time, Carl Byoir, of Carl Byoir & Associates, told the retailers that Government intervention at certain times and in certain industries is justified.

"This is best proved by the fact," he said, "that American business is now planning to do many things voluntarily which they could hardly be forced to do five short years ago.

Reform on the March

"Let no one be misled. In this country and throughout the world social reform is on the march. Government regulation of business has reached the point where it is even proposed to license and supervise every individual business in every detail.

"In actual fact, every business today operates under a revocable charter. The people of this country will not let us long retain even the system of private profit unless they can have what they think, and not what we think, is a fair share of all the things this nation produces—unless they can have what, for the average family, constitutes the American standard of living."

Saul Cohn, re-elected president of the Association and President of the City Stores Company, another speaker, warned his listeners that heavy rearmament programs always beat down the standard of living and that as retailers they had "a vital interest in the way in which the economy of armaments is carried on."

Calling for less Federal regulation, Mr. Cohn declared that it was time for Congress to resume its regulatory control over commerce, instead of leaving it in the hands of temporary agencies. He also held that "democracy is synonymous with free enterprise, not unbridled enterprise, not enterprise without adequate discipline for public protection, but enterprise which is free enough to do the job of production and distribution on a profitable basis."

Refugee Problem International

Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the Times of London, in discussing the international situation, declared that "when adjustment is needed, mere force is not the way to effect it, whether in trade or in any other field of activity," adding that today it is force and the threat of force that is evoked in international disagreements.

In speaking of the refugee problem, Sir Willmott said that it had "challenged the conscience of humanity and offered humanity a problem which cannot be solved by proffering sympathy and offering money. It is a problem of international organization not less difficult than any which confronts the world. For it is not a Jewish problem alone; it is not a refugee problem of which the fate of hundreds of thousands of men, women and children of the Jewish church and culture is only one aspect."

Sir Willmott cited Sir Arthur Salter as an authority for the prediction that the number of refugees might eventually mount to between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000.

Would Limit Spending

The full text of the resolution adopted by the association follows:

1. In the strong conviction that there can be no justification for the failure of Government and business to work together for the common good we urge upon business, and especially upon those engaged in retail distribution, an attitude of reasonable understanding of the tremendous problems which are faced by the Government and a disposition to co-operate without stint in their solution.

2. As we regard the co-operation of business essential in the solution of national problems, we call attention to the problems of agriculture with which the Government is faced and particularly the difficulties which have been created by the piling up of a tremendous cotton surplus under Government control. We believe that the experience and the facilities of business should be employed for the good of the nation in an attempt to assist in the distribution of this and other surpluses through the normal channels of trade.

3. We hold it to be of paramount importance that our Government continue to maintain peaceful relations with all other nations. Recognizing, however, the spirit of conflict which unfortunately prevails throughout the world, we approve of adequate preparations for the national defense.

4. Employment and living standards are always at stake when too great a proportion of the national income is absorbed by Government spending, whether it be federal, state or local. Therefore, we approve the present disposition to limit Governmental spending wherever possible. We are mindful, however, of the inability of Government to withdraw from the policy of assisting those who are in distress. Nevertheless, we believe that the economic welfare of the entire nation demands a progressive curtailment of public expenditures so as to encourage commerce and industry to create more employment in private enterprise.

Asks Tax Co-ordination

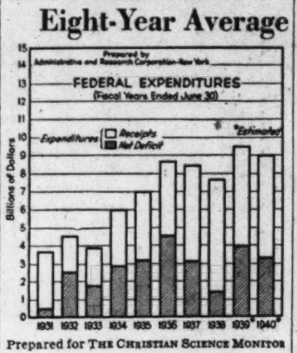
5. Taxes add to operating costs, reduce purchasing power and discourage new investment. Therefore we urge upon the Federal Government and upon all state and local governments a recognition of the extent to which unwise and excessive taxation retard re-employment and business activity. We recommend a thorough review and co-ordination of our Federal, state and local tax laws to the end that needed revenue will be produced with the least dislocation to trade and industry.

6. In view of the study of American business by the Temporary National Economic Committee, we offer the co-operation of this association. To this end the President of the National Retail Dry Goods Association is authorized to appoint a committee for this purpose at the appropriate time.

7. We strongly urge that the unemployment compensation laws of the various states be clarified and simplified so as to eliminate the present confusion, expense and delay in payments to unemployed workers. Experience rating is an incentive to stabilization of employment and will prevent unemployment compensation from becoming a dole. Therefore, we also urge all retailers to advocate and obtain proper experience rating provisions in their own state laws.

8. Government competition with private enterprise destroys freedom of fair and open competition and impairs private employment. Deficits in such Government activities are always paid by the taxpayer. Therefore, we deplore competition of the Government with our own citizens engaged in private business fields.

U. S. Deficit Above Eight-Year Average



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The President's budget message to Congress reveals an estimated net deficit of $3,326,000,000 for the fiscal year 1939-40. Although this is $646,000,000 under the deficit expected for the year ended June 30, 1939, it is $825,000,000 above the average for the eight years ended last June, Administrative and Research Corporation points out in its Weekly Letter. The gross public debt has grown from the $16,800,000,000 reported at mid-'31 to $39,400,000,000 as of Dec. 30, 1938, an increase of 135 per cent.

During the same period increases in government income have been aided by higher and more numerous taxes, yet Federal income has failed to meet the government's bills.

Carloadings Rise 10.6 P. C. in Week; 1.1 P. C. Above '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported 586,877 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Jan. 14.

This was an increase of 56,028 cars, or 10.6 per cent, compared with the preceding week; an increase of 6,137, or 1.1 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 109,158, or 15.7 per cent, compared with 1937.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Increase over—Last week	Year ago
Misc freight	239,299	20,527	19,696
Less than carlot merchandise	145,469	23,167	4,217
Coal	123,664	4,038	†8,093
Grain and grain products	34,056	4,732	†8,337
Livestock	13,152	333	†2,067
Forest products	36,416	4,683	528
Ore	7,849	†1,133	†77
Coke	6,972	†319	†106

† Decrease.

B. & O. Announces New Interest Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Daniel Willard, President of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, announced directors of the road had "declared operative" the carrier's plan for modification of interest charges and maturities.

He said as of Jan. 18 73.54 per cent of the securities affected by the plan had "become subject thereto."

The plan calls for "voluntary" reduction of approximately $11,000,000 in annual fixed interest charges and extension of certain maturities.

The Interstate Commerce Commission last November permitted the road to submit the proposal to holders.

The plan, financial circles pointed out, was designed to avoid reorganization under the bankruptcy laws.

Drop in Sugar Deliveries To U. S. Markets Indicated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said preliminary reports indicated sugar, including sugar cane syrup, delivered to American markets during 1938 totaled 6,650,000 short tons, raw value.

These deliveries compared with total marketing quotas of 6,631,000 short tons and with deliveries of 6,669,992 in 1937.

The department reported that stocks of sugar held by cane refiners on Dec. 31 totaled 362,567 short tons compared with 375,070 on the like date in 1937.

Dr. Joshua Bernhardt, Chief of the department's sugar division, said present supplies in various producing areas would have been about 650,000 short tons greater if the department had made a 10 per cent reduction in 1938 marketing quotas, as was suggested by representatives of some domestic producers.

The department said the American beet sugar area fell 105,000 tons short of filling its quota.

Road Reorganization

WASHINGTON (AP)—The trustees of the Erie Railroad and the National State Bank of Newark, N. J., received authority from the Interstate Commerce Commission to intervene in the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad reorganization proceedings.

President Asks For Continuance Of Money Powers

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has asked Congress to extend for 18 months authorization for the Government's stabilization fund and also his power to change the value of the dollar.

The White House announced the request was made upon recommendation of Secretary Henry Morgenthau in identical letters to Vice-President John Garner and Speaker John Bankhead.

Both the stabilization fund, created in 1934, and the dollar devaluation authority, granted in 1933, now are scheduled to expire June 30, 1939.

Mr. Roosevelt asked legislation extending them to Jan. 15, 1941.

He wrote that the existence of these powers "has enabled us to safeguard the nation's interest and to carry forward international monetary and economic co-operation."

Says Extension Would Be Wise

"It is obvious, however," he added, "that the international monetary and economic situation is still such that it would not be safe to permit such powers to be terminated. I believe the sound and wise policy to pursue under the circumstances is to extend these powers until Jan. 15, 1941."

The original gold reserve act permitted the President to reduce by as much as half the gold content of the dollar which previously pegged the price of gold at $20.67 an ounce.

In January, 1934, the President cut the gold content nearly half so that gold became worth $35 per ounce.

Reenactment of the devaluation power would make it possible for the President to cut the gold content enough more to make gold worth $41.34 per ounce.

Since the 1934 devaluation the President and the Treasury have maintained their policy was on a 24-hour basis but have indicated no desire for further changes in the dollar-gold ratio in spite of frequently recurring European rumors that a change would be effected. They have argued, however, that they needed the power to change the dollar value to meet unforeseen emergencies in international currency markets.

The United States at present is the only major nation which pegs its currency closely to gold, a fact which has caused billions worth of the metal to come here from Europe and other parts of the world for safekeeping.

Fund Acts as Agent

Because the gold value of other currencies may vary the more important instrument by which the Treasury tries to stabilize the relative value of the dollar and other currencies is the stabilization fund. When the dollar was devalued in 1934, $2,000,000,000 of the paper profit made by revaluing the then-owned gold of the Treasury was used to set up the stabilization fund.

The stabilization fund operates in currency exchange markets just like private speculators, buying and selling dollars or gold whenever deemed necessary to stabilize the dollar.

For instance, if the value of the English pound grows too fast in comparison with the dollar, the fund may buy dollars and thus, by reducing the amount of dollars in the market, make the dollar worth more in comparison with the pound. In foreign exchange markets, currencies are sold and bought just like wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The fund also acts as agent for the five other nations which are parties to the Tri-Partite Agreement of 1936 to stabilize currencies. The fund will buy or sell currencies or gold for England, France, Belgium, Holland, or Switzerland at their own expense whenever they ask the fund to do so. Secretary Morgenthau has said it is the policy of the fund never to own foreign currencies for more than 24 hours, necessitating the foreign governments to pay up every day for any purchases they have asked the fund to make for their account.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Pittman (D-Nev.) has asked Congress to "completely rewrite" the 1934 Silver Purchase Act and peg the price for silver mined in this country at $1.29 an ounce.

The western Senator, a leader in the so-called Senate silver bloc, said his bill would "separate the purchases of foreign and domestic silver."

Senator Pittman retained the provision in the existing act requiring the Treasury to buy silver until stocks are one fourth the combined monetary stocks of gold and silver, or until the world price reaches $1.29 or more an ounce.

"I eliminated the existing tax of 50 per cent on silver profits," Senator Pittman said. "It was inserted in an effort to prevent silver speculation and has completely destroyed the silver market in the United States."

Senator Pittman explained that he also proposed that purchases of foreign silver at world prices be conditioned upon use of the payments for purchase in the United States.

"This would limit our buying of foreign silver to payments for our goods," he said.

Senator Pittman said the Government bought 62,000,000 ounces of domestic silver during the last year and estimated the maximum annual purchase would not be over 90,000,000 ounces.

Curacao, Aruba Replace U. S. Oil Exports Abroad

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that Curacao and Aruba refineries were cutting deeply into United States petroleum export markets in Europe.

Continental Europe, officials said, took only 34 per cent of total U. S. exports in 1936, compared with 40 per cent in 1929 despite a 40 per cent increase in European mineral oils consumption.

This decline, they said, was due in large measure to a partial replacement by exports from these two small islands lying off the Venezuelan coast in the Netherland West Indies.

Tremendous Legal Battle Seen On Question of Tax Exemption

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is taking more seriously perhaps than ever before the Washington talk about cutting out the tax-exempt feature of governmental securities, or to put it more technically, about the elimination of the present reciprocal tax immunity of federal and state authorities.

The subject is nearly as old as the weather. Carter Glass, war-time Treasury Secretary, condemned this tax exemption. Andrew Mellon railed at tax-exempt issues despite the fact that he was rich and they were supposed to be a rich man's dodge. Other Secretaries of the Treasury have regularly echoed the attack. President Roosevelt spoke out against tax-exempt securities in August 1935. Meantime the volume of tax-exempts has been growing up in almost logarithmic ascent, what with the ascending municipal and state issues in the twenties and the rising federal debt in the thirties.

Though, like the weather, up to now everybody has been talking about it, nobody has done anything about it, Washington this time seems to mean business. The President's penchant for trying to do things without constitutional amendment has been touched off in this direction by a number of Supreme Court decisions in the last year or two, and the Washington mills are now grinding out the preliminary legal and logical barrage for the laying down of a "short and simple statute" which will do all without bothering with an amendment.

The President's Request

The latest and liveliest chapter in the story began on April 25 when the President asked Congress in a message to pass a law sweeping away future tax exemptions. A few weeks later the Supreme Court handed down a decision (Helvering versus Gebhart) hailed in Washington as vindicating the President, but regarded in Wall Street as doing nothing of the sort. The Bureau of Internal Revenue had assessed a federal income tax on Mr. Gebhart, an employee of the Port of New York Authority, and he said he wouldn't pay because he was exempt as an employee of a state organization. Justice Stone for a 7 to 2 court said he must pay because the Port of New York Authority was not engaged in strictly (state-) governmental activities, but was discharging a "proprietary" function (it is a creature of New York and New Jersey, builds bridges and tunnels over and under the Hudson, and its bonds are not secured on the two states' taxing power). Wall Street lawyers said this meant only what it said, but Washington people claimed it not only showed a "willingness (on the part of the Court) to re-examine great constitutional questions," but opened the door to federal taxation of not only all state salaries but of all income from state bonds.

Thereupon the Department of Justice, late in June, came out with a remarkable 218-page constitutional study, supported by four more volumes of appendix, re-examining the whole issue of reciprocal state-federal tax immunity clear back to John Marshall's Marbury versus Madison in 1803 in which Marshall laid down the principle of Supreme Court interpretation of the Constitution, and his Marbury versus Maryland (1824) in which he said a state couldn't tax an instrument of the Federal Government because the power to tax was the power to destroy.

Then early in August the United States Treasury announced it had sent a private memo to the President on the subject, and in September it came out with a compendious statistical survey of tax-exempt issues, finding there were $85,000,000,000 of them outstanding, of which $15,000,000,000 were in sinking funds, governmental trust accounts, and the like, leaving about $50,000,000,000 in the hands of the public—i. e., banks, insurance companies, trust funds, and individuals.

Meantime the Senate had chosen, at Presidential prodding, a "Special Committee on Taxation of Governmental Securities" which took up the subject and began hearings on Wednesday of this week, Congress having ducked out of the subject at last summer's session in order to get away from the heat and to get home and stump for re-election. The Committee is headed by Senator Prentiss M. Brown, Democratic, of Michigan, and includes Senators Austin (Vermont), Logan (Kentucky), McGill (Kansas), Brown (Michigan), Byrd (Virginia) and Townsend (Delaware).

Subject Has Many Angles

The state people were quick to act. When it appeared that Washington would squeeze all it could out of the Gebhart decision, Attorney-General Bennett of New York called together the clan of attorneys-general of the states, whence came a "Conference on State Defense" in which 42 state governments are now represented, the only stand-outs being Arizona, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, and Pennsylvania. This Conference will be heard by the Senate Brown Committee beginning Feb. 7.

The subject has more angles than a hat-rack. First-off, it involves two separate and distinct types of exemption—that of interest received by investors on the bonds of cities, states, and the federal government; and secondly that of salaries and wages received by employees of these authorities. The legal prospects for these two are quite different; for example, it is much more possible, within the framework of existing Supreme Court decisions, for the salary exemptions to be cut away than for the interest-exemptions to be sheared.

Then there is the problem of whether a change should be retroactive or merely begin now. If retroactive it would hit every one of the $50,000,000,000 of securities in public hands, and probably some 12 years of back salaries and wages of civil servants. If not, it would affect only the coupons on new security issues, which are few and far between and limited to refundings in the case of states and cities, but copious in the case of the Federal government.

Lastly the controversy has both a legal and a financial aspect. On the legal side a mighty effort is being made in Washington to re-open the whole issue back through a century of Supreme Court decisions and dicta. On the financial side a radical change might be effected in the borrowing costs and habits of nearly every governmental body from the most speculative western irrigation district right up to the United States Treasury.

These varied aspects will be discussed on this page in the next few days.

New Diesel Device Called Revolutionary

HAMILTON, Ohio (AP)—Development of an hydraulic transmission unit for Diesel locomotives was announced here coincident with organization of the Hydro transmission Corporation.

The device was described by G. A. Rentschler, director, as "revolutionary and a remarkable forward step in engineering." It will be manufactured, under contract, by the General Machinery Corporation, a parent concern.

The units are designed to replace mechanical or electrical transmissions currently employed on Diesel engines, and are intended, company spokesmen said, for heavy-duty operation in industrial and switching locomotives and rail-cars (self-propelled coaches) of from 300 to 1,000 horsepower.

Lake Superior Iron Ore Consumption Off

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore by furnaces during 1938 totaled 25,703,050 gross tons, less than half of the 1937 figure of 53,996,076 tons, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Ore burned during December amounted to 3,040,700 tons, compared with 3,150,073 tons in November and 1,916,588 tons in December, 1937.

As of Jan. 1 this year 34,578,849 tons of ore were on hand at furnaces and Lake Erie docks, compared with 37,456,325 tons Dec. 1, 1938, and 40,774,838 tons on Jan. 1, 1938.

During December the number of furnaces in blast, depending principally on Lake Superior iron ores, were reduced by 5 to 90 out of an available 188. On the last day of 1937 there were 74 out of 190 furnaces melting.

Stock Exchange Reports Decline in Short Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—The short position on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 500,961 shares on Dec. 30, compared with 587,314 shares on Nov. 29, the exchange reported.

There were 28 issues in which a total short interest of more than 5,000 shares existed. Among the larger totals in the short column, though down from the previous month, were common shares of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, General Motors, United States Rubber, and United States Steel.

Bank Clearings Up 6.9 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK, (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities for the week ended January 18 again climbed above the comparable 1938 week but were a shade under the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

The latest total of $5,575,422,000 represented a gain of 6.9 per cent over $5,214,937,000 in the like 1938 week but were $122,197,000 below a week ago.

New York turnover was $3,454,603,000 compared with $3,204,009,000 last year, an increase of 7.8 per cent. Volume at outside centers rose 5.5 per cent to $2,120,819,000 from $2,010,928,000.

Outstanding percentage advances over last year were Atlanta 35.5, Richmond 23.8, Louisville 22.8, Dallas 22.2, Boston 12, Cleveland 8.8, Philadelphia 7.9, Detroit 6.9.

Chicago clearings totaled $301,400,000, or one-tenth of one per cent more than $301,300,000 in the comparable 1938 week.

Northern Railway of N. J. Finally Elects Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—Stockholders of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey have elected, after six attempts, a new board of directors.

The stockholders met in the Erie Railroad's station here, 6,431 shares of the 10,000 outstanding being represented. The new directors, for whom ballots representing 5,937 of the shares were cast, are Winthrop Waite, East Orange; Frank B. Cleland, White Plains; Arthur Frank, New York City; Harry Weinstein, Plainfield; W. C. Schmidt, New York City; Cameron Blaikie, Jr., Englewood, and Claude Gonnet, Union City.

The board organized immediately, electing Mr. Waite President; Mr. Cleland, Controller; Mr. Weinstein, Treasurer; Mr. Gonnet, Secretary, and Mr. Frank and Edwin M. Slote of 39 Broadway, New York, general counsel. The board will meet Jan. 18 at the office of the attorneys to determine what action to take at the adjourned hearing in the Federal Court in Cleveland on Jan. 25 on the Erie's petition to break its lease.

Bankers Convention

NEW YORK (AP)—This year's annual convention of the American Bankers Association will be held at Seattle, Wash., Sept. 25-28, Philip A. Benson, of Brooklyn, President, announced.

Hopkins Is Seen Trying to Unite Business, New Deal

NEW YORK (AP)—Some leading industrialists predicted that the congressional confirmation of Harry Hopkins as Secretary of Commerce would be followed by a series of conferences between Mr. Hopkins and nationally known business leaders, if present plans are carried out.

Mr. Hopkins, these sources said, has already outlined the scope of his plans to a number of prominent businessmen, and financial world emissaries purporting to carry messages from him have contacted others.

Has Job to Do

In Mr. Hopkins' behalf, those leaders already contacted were told:

1. Mr. Hopkins was named Secretary of Commerce to "do a job," namely, bring business and Government together.

2. He has the blessing, and also the ear, of the President in his new venture.

3. The New Deal was represented to be prepared to enter "wholeheartedly" into an "appeasement" program, in which the Administration would undertake to give consideration to serious requests of "big business" that were found not to be incompatible with the general social and economic objectives of the New Deal.

One of the first conferences, these sources said, is expected to be between Mr. Hopkins and Wendell L. Willkie, President of Commonwealth and Southern Corp., who has waged a running battle with the New Deal over the Tennessee Valley Authority power project.

Purported emissaries of good will have told Mr. Willkie, the sources continued, that Mr. Hopkins wishes not only to work out a permanent demarcation of Mr. Willkie's private power operations and TVA's power district that will be mutually satisfactory, but hopes in so doing to make a convincing demonstration that the Government hereafter "will keep out of business."

Mr. Willkie, they said, has in reply indicated he would enter without any previous reservations or prejudices into such discussions, if he is formally asked by Mr. Hopkins.

Despite Mr. Hopkins' own denial in Washington recently that he intended to bring the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations together, these sources said that the same supposed Mr. Hopkins' emissaries have spread the word that Mr. Hopkins does intend to try to reduce labor friction as a major and early task in his program, in an effort to answer the not infrequently heard criticism in Wall Street circles that the New Deal has failed to reduce labor troubles.

General Attitude Receptive

Although the general attitude of those approached on the subject has been at least receptive, and in some cases quite optimistic, it was explained, considerable skepticism continues to be expressed, partly, no doubt, for reasons of political bias; but partly also in the belief that aside from the particulars mentioned and general expressions of good will, there would be little the New Deal could do without amending laws it fought to obtain, and has hitherto opposed changing in major particular.

However, the President in his opening message to Congress, the industrialists pointed out, did give some hope to those adherents in Wall Street who expect no effective opposition from the Administration relative to such quasi-legislative or administrative change as would, for example, relieve the situation of an employer in a jurisdictional labor dispute, remove some present technical obstacles to new financing, or reduce the present volume of accounting returns required by various governmental bureaus.

A. T. & T. Director

Underwood

Barklie Henry

Elected a Director of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Mr. Henry is President of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor and a director of the United States Trust Company.

Treasury Debt Hits New High in First 6½ Months of Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury debt rose to a new record of $39,545,977,851 in the first 6½ months of the fiscal year, which began last July 1.

The debt, which is to go above $44,000,000,000 by June 30, 1940, on the basis of President Roosevelt's recent budget message, already is $2,381,237,536 higher than at the beginning of the fiscal year and approximately $2,150,000,000 higher than a year ago.

The debt rose as the result of Treasury borrowing to cover a deficit which amounted to $1,833,308,354 at the end of the 6½ months. This was nearly three times the $675,956,324 deficit for the comparable portion of the previous year.

Expenditures continued to run far ahead and income to lag behind the previous year. In the 6½ months, the Treasury spent $4,920,979,187 and took in $3,087,670,832. Comparable figures of the previous year showed expenditures of $4,028,075,168 and income of $3,352,118,844.

WPA costs leaped high, amounting to $1,270,812,785 in the 6½ months, compared with $694,088,344 in the previous year.

Asks Fair Labor Act Modification And Clarification

WASHINGTON (AP) — Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, recommends three immediate changes in the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Mr. Andrews suggested these amendments in testimony before a House appropriations subcommittee:

1. Simplification of the law without change in its fundamental principles.

2. Provisions relieving an employer from retroactive penalties if he follows Mr. Andrews' advice and later finds the advice bad by virtue of court decisions.

3. Congressional definition of the area of agricultural production, in which workers are partly exempt from the act.

The law provides that an employer found by the courts to have violated the law is subject to heavy penalties which in most cases would be retroactive.

Asserting that he and his lawyers were called upon many times to define general terms Congress wrote into the statute, Mr. Andrews told the committee that both he and industry would be better off if the person receiving the advice "would be relieved from any retroactive action in any court in the way of awarding back wages, for instance."

"We can now advise employers on some questions but there always is a possibility that the courts might overrule us," Mr. Andrews said.

In answer to committeemen's questions, the administrator reported that wage-hour officials had received about 6,200 complaints involving noncompliance with the act. Most of them, he said, involve border-line cases.

"Of the 6,200," he said, "we have found about 40 per cent that seem to be legitimate complaints. We are following them up, but we do not want to have the appearance of being unreasonable in cracking down on them, when the employer immediately mends his ways."

Co-operation of industry generally, he said, "is almost too good to be true."

Appealing for a large inspection and enforcement staff, Mr. Andrews remarked:

"If the act is going to mean anything at all, you have got to have people in the field to see that there is a decent enforcement observance of it. If there is not, I would recommend that the act be taken off the books entirely."

Gen. Telephone Station Gain

NEW YORK—General Telephone Corp. reports for its subsidiaries a gain of 1009 company-owned telephones for December, against gain of 1124 for December, 1937. Gain in 1938 was 13,997 (exclusive of purchases), against gain of 28,105 in 1937.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 87½ cents a share on the capital stock of the Company, payable February 6, 1939, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 27, 1939.

DONALD FALVEY, *Treasurer.*

January 19, 1939.

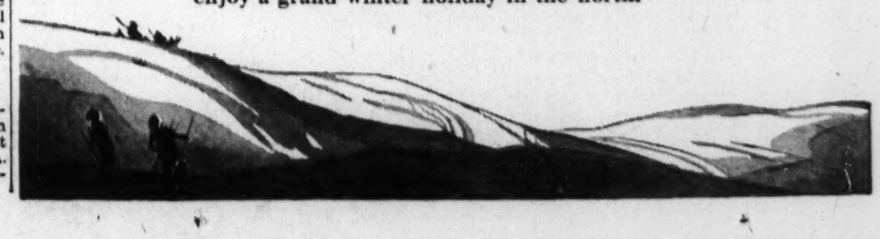
Photo Courtesy New England Council

Ski trails of the northland invite you!

Up where the snow falls a little deeper, up where the hills are a little steeper, that's where the fun begins! Go north, young man and woman, and enjoy the northland's winter sports—skiing, snowshoeing, skating, tobogganing, bobsledding, sleighing.

There's a zest to northern winter that nothing else equals. For your comfort and pleasure, great and small hotels, comfortable inns and hospitable farm houses are open for winter guests. They know and provide the things that will make your winter holidays most enjoyable.

The advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor will guide you in the selection of a place where you can enjoy a grand winter holiday in the north.



Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Branch Banking Question Arises In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The question of the continuing of the unit banking system in New Hampshire or the substitution of branch banking will be settled by the current session of the State lawmakers.

New Hampshire has been looked on as a unit banking State because of the fact that there are no statutes permitting or prohibiting branch banking. While two agencies have operated in practically the same fashion as branches, the general stand has been taken that actual branch banking could not be carried out until the State statutes made provisions therefor.

The two agencies include one conducted by the Citizens National Bank of Newport at Warner and one maintained by the Meredith Village Savings Bank of Meredith in the neighboring town of Ashland, whose only bank was liquidated through the Meredith institution.

The move to have branch banking legislation enacted by the current session of the Legislature is fostered by the Indian Head National Bank of Nashua, which is the key bank of a chain of four. Through the creation of New Hampshire Bankshares several years ago, Indian Head National Bank interests came into control of the Rockingham National Bank of Exeter, the First National Bank of Derry, and the Wilton National Bank of Wilton.

Inspired by this group, an association has been carrying out an extensive program of propaganda to create public sentiment in favor of branch banking. It is generally believed that other banking interests will stand as a unit in opposition to the move. There have been several meetings of the opposition to determine what action they shall take.

A booklet put out by the association fathering the branch banking move points out that the present banking system in New Hampshire is a handicap in the industrial development of the State as the limitation placed upon loans makes it impossible for these small units to accommodate big business, with the result that those already in the State must carry on their banking activities outside the State and it does not make the State any too attractive to industries of any size considering moving into the State.

It is pointed out that a large bank with branches would be able to make larger loans through its branches or main office in excess of what would be possible if the branches were still unit banks.

Several moves for branch banking in New Hampshire have been advanced in the past but have never got so far as the floor of the Legislature, chiefly because of the fact that no ground work had been done to build up public sentiment in favor of such a move.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.3	105.3	105.3
1	3¼s '45-'43	110.6	110.6	110.6
1	4s '54-'44	114.22	114.22	114.22
6	3¼s '46-'44	110.10	110.10	110.10
3	2s '47-'45	107.17	107.17	107.17
4	3¼s '56-'46	113.28	113.25	113.25
1	3s '48-'46	109.5	109.5	109.5
1	3¼s '49-'46	109.25	109.25	109.25
14	2¼s '53-'49	103	102.31	102.31
23	2½s '52-'50	103.3	103.3	103.3
1	3s '55-'51	107.23	107.23	107.23
5	2¼s '60-'55	105	104.28	104.31
5	2¾s '59-'56	103.26	103.23	103.23
2	2¾s '65-'60	103.6	103.4	103.6
2	2¾s '63-'58	103.10	103.7	103.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

5	3s '47-'24	106.5	106.5	106.5

Home Owners' Loan

1	2¾s '49-'39	102.20	102.20	102.20
3	2¼s '44-'42	104.16	104.16	104.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Adams Exf 4s '48	103¼	103¼	103¼
1	Adams Exp 4s '47	104	104	104
1	Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104½	104½	104½
14	Alleghany cv 5s '44	79⅝	79½	79½
9	Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
15	Alleghany 5s '50 st	36⅛	35½	35½
10	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110¼	110½
6	Am & For P5s 2030	52½	52½	52½
2	AmIGChem cv 5½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
2	Am Int 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
13	Am T & T 5½s '43	112	111¾	112
3	Am T & T 3¼s '66	106½	106¼	106⅜
42	Am T & T 3¼s '61	107¼	106⅞	107¼
1	Am T Fdr cv 5s	111	111	111
4	Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105¾	105⅝	105¾
4	Ang C Nitra deb 67	24	24	24
1	Arm Del 4s 57	98	98	98
21	Arm Del 4s 55	98¼	98⅛	98¼
15	AT&SF 4s 95	108¾	108¼	108¼
8	AT&SF cv 4½s 48	102	101¾	101¾
3	A C Line 4½s 64	68⅞	68¾	68¾
9	B&O rfg 4s 95	36	35¾	36
7	B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	81¼	81	81
2	B&O 1st 5s 48	21	21	21
7	B&O rfg 5s 95	56¾	56¾	56¾
2	B&O rfg 5s 85 ct	20¼	20¼	20¼
29	B&O 5s 95 P	20	19¾	20
171	B&O cv 4½s 60	19	18¾	19
1	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	12½	12¼	12½
18	B&O 4s 48	12¼	12¼	12¼
9	B&O 5s 55 W 50	56¾	55	55
1	B&O 4s T C 59	38½	38¾	38¾
	Bang & Aroo cn 4s51	41	41	41
2	BellTPa 5s 48 B	94	94	94
1	BellTPa 5s 60 C	117¾	117½	117½
13	Beth Stl 4½s 60	130¾	130¾	130¾
24	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
23	Beth Stl 3½s '52	102¾	102	102¾
5	Boston & Me 5s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Boston & Me 4¾s JJ '61	27½	27½	27½
2	Boston & Me 5s '33	25	25	25
23	Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	28	28	28
7	Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	109¼	109¼	109¼
2	Bklyn Un Gas 6s '47	73½	73¾	73¾
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104½	104½	104½
1	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	107	107	107
11	Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57 B	79	79	79
12	Brown Shoe 3¾s '50	96½	96¼	96½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	106½	106¼	106½
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	31¾	31	31⅛
12	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	30½	30½	30½
1	Can Sou 5s '62	95¼	95	95¼
3	Can Nat 5s '69 July	94	94	94
5	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	115¾	115¾	115¾
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	119	119	119
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	118	118	118
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114½	114½	114½
1	Can Nor 6½s '46	115¾	115¾	115¾
11	Can Pac 5s '54	123¾	123¾	123¾
6	Can Pac 4½s '46	100½	100¼	100½
1	Can Pac 4½s '60	99¾	99½	99½
2	Can Pac 4s perp	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	Caro C & O 6s '52	82	81⅞	82
2	Cen Foundry 6s '41	105	105	105
5	Cen of Ga 5½s '59	103	102	102
8	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	5½	5	5
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	ChamP&F 3813 42s '50	79¾	79½	79¾
1	C & O 3½s '96 D	101	101	101
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	97⅞	97½	97⅞
12	CB&Q 5s '71A	123¾	123¾	123¾
3	CB&Q gen 4s '58	97¾	97½	97¾
6	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	99¼	99	99¼
11	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	20¼	19¼	19½
3	Chic G Westas '59	19	19	19
23	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	23¾	23⅛	23¾
11	CSMP&P aj5s 2000	10¾	10⅛	10¼
5	CM&SP 4½s '89C	27¾	27¾	27¾
1	Chi&NW 6½s '36	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
20	Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	18	18	18
5	CRI & P 4½s '52A	5	4¾	4¾
5	C R I & P 4s '88	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	CRI & P 4s '88 ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
1	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
3	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	CT Hte & SE rfg 50 60	55¾	55¾	55¾
10	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	48	48	48
6	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	108	108	108
13	Ch Un Sta 4s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
23	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	106	105¾	106
12	Ch Un Sta 3¼s '51	102¼	102	102
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
7	Choc Okl & G 5s '52	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1	CinUnTerm5s '57 C	107	107	107
15	CCC&StL 4½s '77	58¾	58¼	58¾
4	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	85¼	85¼	85¼
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	88⅝	88	88⅝
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78½	78½	78½
1	Col F&L 5s '60	62¼	62½	62½
10	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98⅝	98¼	98¼
27	Colmbia G 5s 1961	97½	97	97½
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	110½	110½	110½
2	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103	103
11	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
152	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¾	110⅝	110¾
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	107	107
1	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109	109	109
110	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
29	Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
106	Con Edis 3½s '56	106	105¾	106
24	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105¾	106
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	104½	104⅜	104½
4	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	52	52	52
8	Consum Pow 3¼s '65	108⅞	108½	108⅞
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	108¾	108¾	108¾
12	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
10	Container Cor 6s '46	104¾	104½	104¾
1	Container 5s '43	105	104½	105
24	Cont Oil 2¾s '48	99½	99½	99½
1	Crane Co 3½s '51	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
8	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	105	105	105
16	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	35	34¾	34¾
2	D G & E 5s'51	61¾	60¾	60¾
3	D & R G 4s'36	106½	106½	106½
2	D & R G West 5s'78	13	13	13
5	Det Ed 4½s'61	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Det & Mack 1st 4s'95	112¾	112⅝	112⅞
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	42	42	42
3	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	101	101	101
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Elec Auto I cv 4s'52	111¾	111½	111¾
37	Erie rfg 5s'67	107	107	107½
7	Erie rfg 5s'75	12¾	12¼	12¼
4	Erie 1st 4s'96	12¼	12¼	12¼
6	Erie gen lien-4s'96	47	46⅝	47
2	Erie & Jer 6s'55	21½	21½	21½
5	Fairbks Morse 4s'56	45	45	45
1	Fed L&T 1st 6s'42	104½	104½	104½
2	Fed L&T 5s'42 st	102½	102¼	102½
1	Fla Cen & Pen 5s'43	101	101	101
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	40	40	40
20	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	105	105	105
5	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	107¼	107¼	107⅜
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Goodrich 4½s'56	62⅝	62½	62⅝
11	Goodrich 6s '45	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1	Goth Silk Ho 8s'46	100¾	100⅝	100¾
2	GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	86¾	86¾	86¾
1	Gt No Ry 5½s'52	104	104	104
2	Gt No Ry 5s '73	97½	96⅞	97⅛
6	Gt Nor 4¼s'76 D	91⅞	91¾	91¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	84	84	84
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
51	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	100	99¾	100
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 I	88⅝	88	88⅝
7	Gulf M&N 5s '50	76¼	76¼	76¼
6	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	73	73	73
9	Gulf St Util 4s '66	95	95	95
1	Homestonic 5s '37	108	107⅞	108
15	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	35	35	35
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45	44½	45
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	122¾	121¾	122¾
5	Ill Cen 4s '52	112¾	112¾	112¾
14	Ill Cen 4s '53	60¾	60¾	60¾
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	57¼	56¾	57¼
38	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	59¾	59¾	59¾
11	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	52¾	52	52
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	57¾	57¾	57¾
5	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	52¾	52½	52½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	94½	94½	94½
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	108½	108½	108½
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	62	62	62
6	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	61	61	61
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Int Paper 6s '55	78¼	77¾	78¼
1	Int Paper 5s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	99	99	99
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2	Jones&Lau St 4½s '61	4	4	4
3	KC South 5s '50	96	95¾	96
5	KC South 3s '50	70	69¾	70
3	KC Term 3s '60	69¾	69¾	69¾
1	Kings Co Elec 4s '37	109½	109½	109½
1	Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	104¾	104½	104¾
10	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	165	165	165
1	Kinney Co 5½s '41	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	96	96	96
6	Kresge Fd 3½s '47	102½	102¼	102½
10	Lac Gas 5½s'53	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50	49¾	49¾
13	Lac Gas 5s '39	49	48¾	49
1	LS&MS 3½s '97	89½	89	89½
17	Laclede Stl inc '75	25¾	25¼	25¼
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	56¾	56¾	56¾
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	56	56	56
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	19	19	19
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	19	19	19
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	20	19¾	19¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19½	19½	19½
3	Liquid Carb 4s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
20	Loews 3½s '46	99¼	99	99
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	82	82	82
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	82	82	82
12	Ch Un Sta 2¾s '54	102¼	102	102
1	Ch & W Ind 4s '52	90¼	90¼	90¼
7	Choc Okl & G 5s '52	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
1	CinUnTerm5s '57 C	107	107	107
15	CCC&StL 4½s '77	58¾	58¼	58¾
4	Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	85¼	85¼	85¼
7	ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	88⅝	88	88⅝
1	Col F&L 5s '60	62¼	62½	62½
10	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
11	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	98⅝	98¼	98¼
27	Colmbia G 5s 1961	97½	97	97¼
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	103¼	103	103
11	Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
152	Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110¾	110⅝	110¾
5	Comwlth Ed 4s '81	107¼	107	107
7	Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	109	109	109
110	Con Edis 3½s '48	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
29	Con Edis 3½s '58	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
106	Con Edis 3½s '56	106	105¾	106
24	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106	105¾	106
2	Consol'n Coal 5s '60	104½	104⅜	104½
4	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	52	52	52
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5	Det Ed 4½s'61	83¾	83¾	83¾
5	Det & Mack 1st 4s'95	112¾	112⅝	112⅞
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	42	42	42
3	Dul Missabe&I 3½s'62	101	101	101
5	Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	106¼	106¼	106¼
12	Elec Auto I cv 4s'52	111¾	111½	111¾
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7	Erie rfg 5s'75	12¾	12¼	12¼
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6	Erie gen lien-4s'96	47	46⅝	47
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1	Fla Cen & Pen 5s'43	101	101	101
2	Gen Am Inv 5s '52	40	40	40
20	Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	105	105	105
5	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	107¼	107¼	107⅜
7	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	Goodrich 4½s'56	62⅝	62½	62⅝
11	Goodrich 6s '45	100¾	100⅝	100¾
1	Goth Silk Ho 8s'46	100¾	100⅝	100¾
2	GrdRap&Ind 4½s'41	86¾	86¾	86¾
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2	Gt No Ry 5s '73	97½	96⅞	97⅛
6	Gt Nor 4¼s'76 D	91⅞	91¾	91¾
1	Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83¾	83¾	83¾
2	Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	84	84	84
1	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	102	102	102
51	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	100	99¾	100
5	Gt Nor 4s '46 I	88⅝	88	88⅝
7	Gulf M&N 5s '50	76¼	76¼	76¼
6	Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	73	73	73
9	Gulf St Util 4s '66	95	95	95
1	Homestonic 5s '37	108	107⅞	108
15	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	35	35	35
2	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	45	44½	45
1	Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	122¾	121¾	122¾
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14	Ill Cen 4s '53	60¾	60¾	60¾
3	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	57¼	56¾	57¼
38	Ill Cen 4¼s '66	59¾	59¾	59¾
11	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	52¾	52	52
2	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	57¾	57¾	57¾
5	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	52¾	52½	52½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	94½	94½	94½
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	108½	108½	108½
3	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	62	62	62
6	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	61	61	61
1	Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	17¼	17¼	17¼
1	Int Paper 6s '55	78¼	77¾	78¼
1	Int Paper 5s '47	93¾	93¾	93¾
2	Int T&T 4½s '52	99	99	99
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
2	Jones&Lau St 4½s '61	4	4	4
3	KC South 5s '50	96	95¾	96
5	KC South 3s '50	70	69¾	70
3	KC Term 3s '60	69¾	69¾	69¾
1	Kings Co Elec 4s '37	109½	109½	109½
1	Kings Co Lt 4½s '54	104¾	104½	104¾
10	Kings Co Lt 5s '54	165	165	165
1	Kinney Co 5½s '41	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	96	96	96
6	Kresge Fd 3½s '47	102½	102¼	102½
10	Lac Gas 5½s'53	100¼	100¼	100¼
4	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	50	49¾	49¾
13	Lac Gas 5s '39	49	48¾	49
1	LS&MS 3½s '97	89½	89	89½
17	Laclede Stl inc '75	25¾	25¼	25¼
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54 A	56¾	56¾	56¾
3	Leh C&N 4½s '54 C	56	56	56
3	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	19	19	19
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	19	19	19
4	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
11	Leh Val 4½s 2003	20½	20½	20½
10	Leh Val 4s 2003	20	19¾	19¾
1	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	19½	19½	19½
3	Liquid Carb 4s 47	110¼	110¼	110¼
20	Loews 3½s '46	99¼	99	99
2	Long Isl rfg 4s 49	82	82	82
1	Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	82	82	82

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Net change	—.24	—.08	+.13
Today's close†	149.23	32.03	34.78
Previous close	149.47	32.11	34.65
1938-39 high	158.41	34.33	35.19
1938-39 low	98.95	19.02	19.14

* 20 utilities prior to June 2, 1938.
† Preliminary.

South to Demand National Equality Of Freight Rates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 (AP)—Sixty Southern and Western House members organized today to fight for national equality of railroad freight rates.

This group, seeking elimination of interterritorial differentials, elected Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia Chairman; Representative David Terry (D) of Arkansas, Vice-Chairman, and Representative Charles McLaughlin (D) of Nebraska, Secretary.

Ask Date for Hearing

During the next week the officers and a 15-member executive committee will ask the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to set a date for a public hearing. The group then will formulate a legislative program for submission to the entire organization next Friday.

The session was called by Mr. Ramspeck, author of a bill prohibiting the fixing of a higher interterritorial rate than the tariff which applies to similar shipments over the same distance but entirely within destination freight territory.

The organization sidetracked—temporarily at least—a proposal by Representative John Rankin (D) of Mississippi that Southern and Western members agree to block the Administration's general railroad program unless it included a provision equalizing freight rates.

Mr. Rankin said to refer the freight rate proposal to the Interstate Commerce Committee would mean "burying" the entire issue.

"And you needn't turn it over to the Interstate Commerce Commission," he added. "The Interstate Commerce Commission has always been, consciously or unconsciously, controlled by the railroads."

May Oppose Administration

Several Congressmen said the group should not bind itself to block an administration program until it had agreed on terms of its own bill. Mr. Rankin consented to a temporary postponement of a vote on his resolution.

Representative Virgil Chapman (D), Kentucky, said the Interstate Commerce Committee of which he is a member, would give the subject a complete hearing, provided the group offered a definite legislative plan.

Some Congressmen suggested using the Ramspeck Bill as a starter for the legislation. The Georgian said his measure was drafted by the Atlanta Freight Bureau and first introduced three years ago. At that time, it was opposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Mr. Ramspeck said existing freight rates followed no system, but were simply "relics of the days before the Interstate Commerce Commission." States represented included Georgia, Arkansas, Virginia, Mississippi, Texas, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, North Carolina, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Washington, Kentucky, California, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Arizona, Iowa, and Utah.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 Noon, Jan. 20

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅜	$4.8397
Cables	4.68⅝	4.68⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.02641⅛	.02641⅛	††
Switz'd—franc	.2258	.1691	.1696
Italy—lira	.05261⅛	.05261⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4004	.4010	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5430	.5430	†
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2410	.4537
Norway—krona	.2353	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2090	.2090	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.4537
Greece—drachma	.008815	.008815	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0343	.0343	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0429‡
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.3961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0075	.0075	.0748
Rumania—leu	.04255‖	.04258‖	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2300	.2300	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3850	.3850	1.7510

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2730	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3499	.3499	.6180
Java—florin	.5443	.5444	.8806
Hong Kong—dol	.2928	.2928	*
Shanghai—dol	.1631	.1631	*
Straits—dol	.5450	.5450	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9931	.9931	1.6931

Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2075‡	.2075‡	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not value not yet determined. ‡Parity changed; new ‡Nominal. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.69⅜	.70	.69⅜	.69⅝	+.00⅛
July	.69⅛	.70

New York Shelves Boss Rule For Reform Endorsed at Polls

(Continued from Page 1)

form movement is definitely interested in spreading the benefits of City Government to the underprivileged. It has a very deep and real sympathy for the problems of the under-privileged and is willing to go out and fight for them."

Many of the salutary results of the reform movement here, Mr. McGoldrick held, are neither prodigious nor obvious, but in many instances prove to be more useful and near to the rank and file of the people. Small parks constructed in back streets typify the work of reform just as well as the huge public projects undertaken by the City, he added, declaring that no one save the thousands of children who daily flock to such projects knew of such advances.

Labor Party an Ally

Another winning difference between the La Guardia Administration and previous reform attempts, which have never carried beyond one administration, Mr. Goldrick held, is the identification of this movement with the American Labor Party in the last election.

"It is the first time the reform movement has had that kind of liberal ally," Mr. McGoldrick declared. "Most of the previous reform movements would hardly make an important appeal to liberal or labor groups, except in the negative way of keeping out a predatory group."

Mayor La Guardia's own unique individuality, which has carried his face and figure into newspapers and "movie" news reels all over the country, along with his militancy in anything he undertakes, have been a distinct aid to getting the reform movement in the public eye, the comptroller said.

"He has not only worked hard to do a good job, but has dramatized the job—sold it to the people," he continued.

"Whereas reform administrations here have been concerned with doing the job and considered it an indignity to tell the public what they were really doing, the Mayor has put in simplest terms the results of his Administration's work so that the humblest see.

"Of course, a lot of the work is undramatic for the most part. A good job in the Department of Health or the Department of Purchase in buying goods of better quality can't be dramatized, but other aspects of the City administration can and have been particularly dramatized by the Mayor.

Civil Service Important

Civil service has also played an important part in reform of City Government, Mr. McGoldrick declared, recalling that during the present Administration a greater part of the City's employees had been moved under the civil service banner.

"One thing that should be emphasized," he said, "is the improvement of civil service, and the taking, as far as possible, of career men up through the ranks. That has been a policy of this Administration right from the beginning. The Fire Commissioner, for example, was taken right from the ranks. Lewis J. Valentine, Police Commissioner, also rose from the ranks.

"Civil service never had more recognition than it has had from this Administration. Deserving men have opportunities for advancement right up to the very top of departments.

"Efforts have been made from the very beginning of the reform Administration in each department to render a service that in quality and quantity was more than people had ever gotten from the various City departments. Just about every department is galvanized with the Mayor and behind the energy of the commissioners."

Under former regimes dictated by the favor-loving Tammanyites, advancement from the mass of workers was practically unknown, the executives dealing out patronage and sinecures to their following, he held.

Mr. McGoldrick mentioned one exception to this rule, however, in the case of John McKenzie, Dock Commissioner, who had been promoted from the rank and file to the Commissionership during the James J. Walker Mayoralty. The Comptroller declared that this appointment had been a gesture to the public, made when the one-time Mayor was under fire from the Seabury investigation, during which he resigned office.

Another case of a worker in the Comptroller's office who had been employed through several administrations was cited by Mr. McGoldrick, who revealed that when he took over the office, the man was made an assistant deputy commissioner and placed under civil service.

Tammany's Tactics

Mr. McGoldrick envisaged no new moves on the part of Tammany Hall attempts to reshape New York City administration into the melon it formerly was to their leaders and sycophants.

"It will be the same old fight," he declared.

"The drive before the City is for reform of the county governments, which have been the last stronghold of the old guard," he continued. "We have a miscellaneous collection of county officials, and, with one exception, all the county places are held by the old regime.

"To some extent the courts are included in this fight. This is where the Tammany groups have retreated. This is their last ditch. They hang on in court and county jobs, but they want to come back into the City Government because there was their real source of power and strength.

"The offensive facing the reform movement today is a fight against the courts and county patronage. If that fight could be won, Tammany would not have much chance of coming back into power."

Mr. McGoldrick stressed that the power of the regimes preceding that of Mayor La Guardia, which from the administration of William ("Boss") Tweed, their model for graft and corruption, had ruled the five boroughs of New York City honeycombed with multitudinous avenues of graft, was a "widely ramified thing," not only because of patronage and job holding, but because of money derived from contract jobs, supply and construction contracts, he added.

"Their income from this had been heavy," he declared.

Alliances between criminals and politicians have been "completely wiped out and has been kept out of the City Administration" during the La Guardia mayoralty, the Comptroller declared.

Severing the Old

"The lower courts, to which appointments were made by the Mayor, were the basis of most criminal alliances," he added, "but by appointing progressives and honest men to replace the magistrates whose terms run out, the old order is being severed from the new and the courts are no longer so strongly controlled."

Mr. McGoldrick recalled that in the City's fight on crime, "in the first four years of the La Guardia Mayoralty, the police were ordered to throw the bums and racketeers out of the City."

Another important phase of reform here has been the financial reorganization, he asserted.

"Usually when a reform administration is elected, it finds itself with a city in very poor financial circumstances," he continued. "That is one of the most difficult phases of Government to reform. It is a long process requiring the balancing of the budget and getting of the good will of the financial community. That has been done.

"The year 1938 is a major landmark in the financial history of New York City. No other twelve-month period has been so fruitful of fiscal benefits. The events of last year now permit me to report the beginning of a new era in city finance. Not only is our credit completely restored, but Wall Street and the investing public alike regard our bonds so highly that we are today consistently paying lower interest rates than at any other time on record.

"In 1938 we issued $133,000,000 of long-term bonds, an amount which has been exceeded in but one year since 1925. The average interest cost to the taxpayers of 3 per cent is a record rate for so large an issue with as long a maturity."

U. of G. Sorority Buys Chapter House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The Kappa Alpha Theta sorority at the University of Georgia has bought the old Dearing home on Milledge Avenue here, for a chapter house. This famous old house of the South was built in 1856.

The house, which is a pure example of the Greek style of architecture in the South, is of brick manufactured near by. The original hand-hewn beams and large maple doors built by hand with wooden pegs, and wide planks of pine flooring remain in their original sturdiness in rooms 20x20 feet large with ceilings 14 feet high.

In making alterations and in restoring the interior of the house, strict adherence to the original was maintained, and the sorority members have carefully preserved in all the decorations the atmosphere of the old South, so staunchly preserved in the exterior of their new home.

Wage-Hour Act Called Valuable to the South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HIGH POINT, N. C.—"The Fair Labor Standards Act is an instrument which we can all use to improve social conditions in America and which we in the South can use to tremendous advantage to all our people," declared Maj. A. L. Fletcher, Assistant Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, in an address to more than 300 members of the Southern Furniture Manufacturers' Association in annual meeting.

Major Fletcher, who recently left his position as head of the North Carolina Department of Labor for the Washington post, was introduced by J. Raymond Smith of Mount Airy, Vice-President of the Manufacturers' Association who was presiding in the absence of R. M. Simmons, President.

"It seems to me," Major Fletcher said, "that every intelligent Southerner would be whole-heartedly in favor of the principle behind the Fair Labor Standards Act: that without adequate consumer purchasing power, no business can flourish, no part of the country can prosper."

English Is Popular

The English language is spoken by more than 224,000,000 people, of which more than half are Americans.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

COUNTRY HOME near Boston for normal children; opportunity to attend good public schools; guidance and supervision of studies; trips to historic places; sports; summer camp. EDITH L. CAPEN, Stepping Stones, North Scituate, Mass. Tel. Scituate 917.

SMALL group normal children; home environment; outdoor life; public school or private tutoring; near Orlando, Fla. Write Box B-70, 1239 Ingraham Bldg., Miami, Florida.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

BRITISH-BORN Chicago man of standing, about to reside in England, would represent good firm; A-1 British connections. Write 9-2, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS. Personal confidential service, low cost, terms. Write for free book, "How to Get Your Patent." C. F. RANDOLPH, Dept. 563, Washington, D. C.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 306, Chicago.

WOMEN—Good income full or spare time; take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; good commissions; chance to get own clothes FREE; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. Janalene, Dept. 764, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Charming apartment of 6 cheerful rooms to sublet; attractively furnished; convenient location; low rental. COM. 0579.

N. Y. C., 113th St., West, near Columbia University—3 rooms, comfortably furnished, southern exposure, Feb. occupancy; asking $100. Lester & Lester, 2929 Broadway, University 4-6180.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Beautiful one-room, unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Electrolux; near church, subway. ENdicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

Moulton's Auto Service
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 2313.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

'37 Dodge Coach, 8000 miles $500
'37 Ford Coupe, 15,000 miles $350

CLYDE G. PATTEN
78 Brookline Ave., Boston COM. 8200
Chrysler, Plymouth Dealer

'37 Hudson Terraplane
2-door, 5-pass. sedan; a low-mileage car with Auto-Foise and four brand new Goodyear tires; large built-in luggage space; 55-inch front seat; 17-plate battery; 7-inch Double X frame $569

THE HENLEY-KIMBALL CO.
1299 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON. KEN. 4010
MR. BENWAY

'37 Chev. D. L. 4-Dr., radio and heater.... $465
'37 Lin. Zephyr, Fordor, radio $725
'37 Ford Club Cabriolet, radio, heater..... $475
Many Other Values
See HOWARD SCHRAMM
HOOVER MOTORS
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0648. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodelling. Prices Reasonable.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FOOD PRODUCTS

English Pork Pies, Sausage Rolls, Mince Pies, Short Bread
Eva Coopland, 59 Westland Av., Boston, Ken. 7367

FOR SALE OR LEASE

Camp Site for Lease or Sale
Large wooded estate on Long Island; right on Sound; own extensive shore front; 60 miles from New York; fine buildings suitable for an exclusive camp; athletic fields, tennis court, swimming, various sports; will lease or sell to acceptable tenant. Write Box P-26, Suite 1650, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HELP WANTED

COOK-MAID, BUTLER-CHAUFFEUR; Christian Scientists preferred; 3 adults; laundry; near Ridgefield, Conn.; $125 monthly; references. Write Box P-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillcrest Home for rest and study. Care if needed. Booklets.
AMBER C. DOW, 473 Waltham St. West Newton, Mass.
Tel. W. N. 3384

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

INTERIOR DECORATORS

CORRECT planning and execution of draperies, upholstery and accessories. Howard K. Heath, 123 W. 44th St., N.Y.C. BR. 2-1560.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office three days until 2 p. m.; also evenings. Apply mornings. Tel. Lg. 5-3064. WHITE, 11 W. 42nd St., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent, part time; centrally located. Address Box D-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRINTING

PRINTING—Every description; helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

NEW YORK mortgages, mortgage certificates paid up or defaulted, purchased for cash; refinanced; farms, hotels bought. LEON HELLER, 67 W. 44th St., New York City.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—17-21 Winchester St., rooms with, without private bath; home cooking; garage; transportation to services. Lon. 9034.

YONKERS, N. Y., 95 Landscape Ave.—Cheerful, spacious home; convenient subway; excellent meals; loving consideration; reasonable. Yonkers 7033.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, 280 Mass. Ave.—Attractive, newly furnished, well heated rooms, single or en suite; excellent service. COM. 1998.

BROOKLINE, near Coolidge Corner—Apt. with 2 adults; comfortable room; homelike surroundings; kitchen priv.; business person preferred; $4.50. ASP. 0661.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single, double, outside rooms; semi-private baths; newly furnished; near Christian Science church; good transportation. Howard, 1256 Bergen St., PR. 2-2363.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st St. (9-A)—Spacious, comfortable front, newly furnished; modern fireproof building; business people wanting quiet home.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Two attractive rooms, one with running water; $7 and $6. ATwater 9-0887. Mrs. C. D. Young.

N. Y. C., 255 W. 95th St.—Medium size front, sunny, two baths; 96th St. subway; near church; reasonable. Riverside 9-1189.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-34, 430 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION, unencumbered, correspondent, other light duties; home preferable to remuneration. Write Box M-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION-Housekeeper; adapted to refined home; experienced; go anywhere; references. Write Box B-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED houseworker-cook, colored; city or suburbs; neat, dependable; references. Write Box N-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

RELIABLE woman, companion - attendant, other duties. Write Box W-2, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER, secretarial experience; efficient and willing worker. Write Box E-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SINGERS FOR CHORAL SOCIETY for immediate concerts; ambitious talent to train for dramatic productions. Apply Robert Malone, Studio 1105, Carnegie Hall, CO. 5-9739.

TRUCKING

EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W, 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester, Mass. Col. 2286.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939. screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900. Milford 1800. Fram. 3131. Worcester 4-2897.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

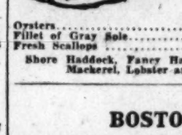
Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON
663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM
433 Moody Street
MALDEN
147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY
1233 Hancock Street

CHARLES B. PERHAM
Ford and Mercury Dealer
See the new 1939 car now on display
295 Broadway Arl. 2433

STOVE CLEARANCE SALE
Complete line of dual: coal, oil or gas ranges. Factory rebuilt stoves at special prices. Liberal allowances on old stoves. All kinds of stove and furnace work at reasonable prices.
Free Estimates Given
Metropolitan Ice Company
Tel. TROwbridge 9800
Attention: Mr. Hilts
Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

BELMONT

COFFIN MOTORS, Inc.
Authorized Ford, Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealer
J. McAULIFFE A. G. COFFIN
268 Trapelo Rd. Bel. 3640



GREER'S
Cor. Beech and Trapelo Road
Bel. 4185
Oysters ..... pint, 20c and 35c
Fillet of Gray Sole ..... lb. 25c
Fresh Scallops ..... lb. 35c
Shore Haddock, Fancy Halibut, Swordfish, Mackerel, Lobster and Shrimp

BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Smart waving, lovely permanents, all kinds of beauty work
PATCH'S Beauty Salon
41 Winter St. DEVonshire 8907
A member of the Coiffure Guild

SPECIAL
Four-Piece Coffee Set
High Quality Silver Plate
$3.75
Arthur W. Fitt
Jeweler
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

NOISELESS
Portable Typewriters
Only $1.00 per week

Liberal allowance on old machine. All makes, standard and portable, sold, rented, repaired.
ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP.
80 Boylston St. Han. 3121

BRAINTREE

Wentworth & Woodland
TEXACO MARPAK LUBRICATION
FIRESTONE TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
Tel. Bra. 0006
Academy and Washington Sts., Braintree

For Cities Service Heating Oils
Call Granite 9500 or Hubbard 6300
Cities Service Oil Co.
Braintree, Mass.

Waldecker's Greenhouses
FLOWERS
Fresh From Our Greenhouses for All Occasions
37 SAMPSON AVE. Tel. BRA. 0083

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
CLEARANCE SALE!
COATS and DRESSES
Greatly Reduced

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

COLONIAL MOTORS INC.
Storage—Service
743 MASS. AVENUE
TEL. ARL. 3220

Platine's Shoe Store
Family Clearance Sale
All Shoes Are Now Greatly Reduced. Avail Yourself of This Opportunity.
470-472 MASS. AVE. ARL. 3731

Dependable Flowers
Any Time Any Where
G. O'Anderson & Sons
We Telegraph Flowers
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch 242 High St. MYst. 0600

BROCKTON

'blue coal'
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

Pilgrim Lunch and Food Shop
Home Cooking
For Sale Here
Telephone 671
38 West Elm St.

Everything for Your Pet
Dog—Cat—Bird—Fish
KENNEL FOODS COMPANY
PET SUPPLIES
87-89 Legion Parkway, Brockton, Mass.
Phone 342

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Heated Storage
DEAD OR LIVE
Beaconsfield Garage
100 BEACONSFIELD ROAD
ASP. 0370 ASP. 6800

FLOWERS for Every Occasion — Flowers Telegraphed

BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
710 WASHINGTON ST.
TEL. ASP. 5604

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 4794-W
9 a. m.-12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
Visit Our New Shop
33A Brattle St., Harvard Square
OTHER SHOPS
1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

Elizabeth Arden Preparations
Ardena Cleansing Cream $1
The toilet preparations offered by this famous beauty specialist are innumerable. A special kit at $2.95 is unusually complete. Others priced up to $25.00.
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
36 Brattle Street Kir. 7515
Groceries—Provisions
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

January Sale of
FINE FURNITURE
ANDERSON & RUFLE
Repairing, Reupholstering
Mattress Work
30 DUNSTER STREET TRO. 3344

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

We carry many nationally Advertised Products Including
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
George H. Stockwell
Kirk. 7515 36 Brattle St.

CONCORD

'blue coal'
Coke - Cleercoal - Wood
CONCORD COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

LAUNDRY SERVICE FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

D. F. MAHER CO.
ESTAB. 1910
Plumbing, Heating
Furnace Work
NORGE HOME APPLIANCES
Same Personnel
11 Eastern Avenue Tel. Ded. 0130
Jos. Crespi, Prop. Res. Ded. 0307

ROSEN'S
We Have for Rent
Sanding Machines
Waxing Machines
Wallpaper Remover
ROSEN'S
HARDWARE PAINTS SPORTING GOODS
Phone Dedham 2060 22 Milton St.

ROSEN'S
High Street Market
BIRDS EYE
Birds Eye Cut Corn 19c
Birds Eye Spinach 19c
Birds Eye Chopped Steak .. 31c
695 High St., Westwood
Phone Ded. 2214
A. B. Meissner, Prop.

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ford
The New Ford V8 on Display
Authorized Sales and Service
Fitchburg Motor Sales, Inc.
21 WILLOW STREET

HAMILTON WATCHES
The Finest American Watch
$37.50 to $150.00
Buy Your Hamilton at Rice's
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 850 MAIN ST. Stationers

MASSACHUSETTS

FRAMINGHAM

C. W. HANSEN CO.
Mazda Lamps (inc. 100-watt) . . 15c
RCA-Victor Tubes ..... 80c up
Wicks for All Range Burners, 35c to 60c
Radios—Refrigerators—Washers
32 UNION AVENUE TEL. 4224

TWIN MAPLE FARM
MILK—CREAM
Routes in Framingham, Natick, Ashland, Hopkinton and Cochituate
Visit Our Dairy
Frank Houghton, Prop.
Tel. 6854 SAXONVILLE

COAL—FUEL OIL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Delivery in Natick, Holliston, Millis, Ashland and Hopkinton
FRAMINGHAM COAL CO.
Phone 6121 45 Concord Street

BUTLER MOTOR CORP.
Authorized Ford Dealer
FORD—MERCURY
LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
Good Used Cars
43 KENDALL STREET

PIERCE
SUPER-SERVICE
(Formerly Alger-Pierce)
Gasoline—Oil—Lubrication
62 WAVERLY STREET
FRANK D. PIERCE, Prop.

FEBRUARY SALE
Quality Home Furnishings at Substantial Savings
REFURNISH ONE ROOM
Delivery in All Surrounding Towns
Lewis Furniture Store
73 IRVING STREET

RAYFIELD'S
Offers to Monitor Readers
"Whale of a Sale"
Really It's No Fish Story—A Visit Will Convince You
Concord St. at Kendall St.

Robertson's Jeweler
Costume Bags and Ladies Hand Bags—Bill Folds—Keytainers—Fountain Pens—Presents for All Occasions—Expert Repair Work on Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
We Buy Old Gold.
5 HOLLIS STREET, at Irving Square

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN COMPANY 1885 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

COAL COKE
FUEL OILS
GEO. A. SHELDON, INC.
"friendly service"
GREENFIELD

Listen In to
"WILSON'S ON THE AIR"
Over WHAI 8:15 to 8:45 A. M.
Monday thru Friday, "Betty Brewster"
Saturday, "Children's Radio Revue"

HAVERHILL

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
General Launderers
50 Middlesex Street, Bradford
Ralph E. Daniels, Prop. Tel. 164

J. K. ATWOOD
146 White Street Phone 2090
Meats Groceries Provisions
Fine Creamery Butter and Fresh Eggs a Specialty

FRANK E. BARNES
Member American Institute of Decorators
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack St., Haverhill, Mass.

CLAUDE S. SHANNON
FLORIST
Greenhouse, 12 Commonwealth Ave.
Tel. 2013
Flowers for Every Occasion

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
HING. 1420
Provisions carefully selected for the discriminating buyer.
Elizabeth's Lima Beans ..... 2 tins 45c
Elizabeth's Lima Bean Soup, doz. $1.25
Lady Alden Grapefruit ..... 3 tins 35c

HOLYOKE

WILBUR COON SHOES
For smart women on their feet all day, school teachers, business and professional women, society women.—COON SHOES offer the utmost in comfort without sacrificing one bit of fashion.
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 HIGH STREET HOLYOKE

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

Harbingers of Spring!
Town and Cottage FROCKS
$3.98
Regular Sizes—Half Sizes
BASEMENT
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
338 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

WILLIAMS OILOMATIC HEATING
OIL BURNERS—HEATING OILS
P. NUTTON
28 Osgood Street, Methuen, Mass.
Tel. 4343

Annual Clearance Sale
Reductions on Sweaters, Jackets, Shirts, Pajamas, etc.
Earlington's The Eaters

WEINER'S
Continuing Their 39th
January Sale of Furs
Savings from 33 to 50%
276 ESSEX STREET

Capture Spring Beauty in FRESH FLOWERS at
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street
Methuen, Mass. Tel. 23310
MEMBER F. T. A.

LEXINGTON

Many Specials for January
Folding Ironing Tables $1.00. Waste Baskets 9c. Whisk Brooms 19c, 4 ft. Step Ladders 98c. 2 rolls Towel Paper and Holder 29c. Wringer Pails $1.19.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 1300

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

Bateman's
1785 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX 0223
Stock Up Now on Fifth Avenue Hose
The very special price for this week is 54c
Regularly 69c
Agency for:
KEMP'S CHOCOLATES and KEMP'S NUTS
—Always Fresh—
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0084

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
Native Fowl ..... 35c lb.
Florida Indian River Juice Oranges ..... 19c doz.
Texas "Pink Meat" Grapefruit ..... 5 for 25c
Selected Calif. Pascal Celery Hearts ..... 19c bch.
William A. Moore's Famous Self-Polishing Water-repellent Floor Wax ..... qt. tin, 89c
Kemp's "Sun Rayed" Tomato Juice, lge. 10 oz. tin 25c, 2 for 45c
Bruce's Texas Grapefruit Juice, lge. 46 oz. tin, 21c

LOWELL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 4399-M
8 to 12 a. m. Mondays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
Mid-Winter Sale of Furniture
Now Going On
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

A Spring-in-January
Sale of 1000 New Dresses
Misses' and Women's $7
SECOND FLOOR
CHERRY & WEBB'S

LYNN

Doty
Cora Annabel Bradlee Greeting Cards
Doty's
155 Broad St., Lynn, Mass.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN
(Continued)

NATIONALLY FAMOUS Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases

63x 99	Reg. $1.29	$1.00
63x108	Reg. $1.39	
72x 90	Reg. $1.39	
72x108	Reg. $1.49	
81x 99	Reg. $1.49	Ea.
81x108	Reg. $1.59	$1.29
90x108	Reg. $1.69	$1.39
40c Pillow Cases 42x38½		29c
45c Pillow Cases 45x38½		32c

Goddard Bros
MARKET STREET, LYNN, MASS.

Women's and Misses' HEAVY WINTER WEIGHT CASUAL and SPORTS COATS
Were $16.50 and $19.75
$12.50
Box and fitted models, warm interlinings.
T. W. ROGERS CO
Department Store—Union Street

MALDEN

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Florist
GEORGE H. PIKE Prop.
160 PLEASANT STREET
Tel. MAL. 0560

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 6500 364 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
Don's Service Station
Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYSTIC 1898
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R, 9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STEARNS AND HILL, INC.
505 MAIN STREET
FINE CANDY
STATIONERY
TOILET GOODS
CAMERA SUPPLIES

Holden's Taxi
MELROSE
2700
1 Passenger—25c 2-4 Passengers—35c
Anywhere in Melrose
7 A. M. UNTIL MIDNIGHT

Catering Candies
Hopkins
Ice Cream Delivery

FEARER'S SHOES
535 Main Street Mel. 2613-W
ENNA JETTICK for women
CHASE'S for children
DOUGLAS for men
Correct Fitting Our Specialty

GARNISS MARKET
950 MAIN 163 W. EMERSON
463 FRANKLIN

Oliver E. Hawes Co.
415 Franklin Street
Phones 3400-1-2-3

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

NEEDHAM

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil Range Oil
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618

Tel-NEE 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

Fresh Dressed Pork	lb. 25c
Fancy Fresh Fowl	lb. 29c
Leg of Spring Lamb	lb. 29c
Granulated Sugar	10 lb. 49c

Sutton's Market
Phone Needham 1643 Free Delivery

Fuel Oil
Coal and Coke
Lynn Power Burners
Fitzgibbons Boilers
WHETTON'S
904-906 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0367—0380

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors
506 Pleasant St.
New Bedfo ' Mass.

So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Luncheon
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies
Dinner

Parsons Laundry Co.
INC.
NEW BEDFORD'S FINEST LAUNDRY
Telephone 5000

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

J. E. Michaud & Co.
INCORPORATED
Clothiers and Furnishers
240 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
SPECIAL SALE of Beautiful Fur Coats Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Prices are greatly reduced.

NEWTON CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Main Office Cen. New. 4600
TEXACO
Cen. New. 3736
New. No. 1634
Cen. New. 0277

KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
ELECTRICAL WORK
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

Luther Paul Co.
FUEL OILS
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING COOLING PRODUCTS
CEN. NEW. 0590

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colofast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Hardware
Building
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery, Undergarments, Corsets, Washable Dresses, Silk Dresses, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckwear, Gifts, Greeting Cards.
Agents for
"Vanity Fair" and "Van Raalte" Hosiery and Undergarments

ALFRED E. FULLER
Specializing in
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
OFLCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

John A. WHITTEMORE'S Sons Inc.
COAL
FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
269 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764
Delivered Daily to Norwood, Sharon, Canton

PITTSFIELD

Blanche's
Beauty Salon
Hair Stylists
Permanent Waving
Miller Bldg., 166 North Street
Dial 2-4022

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertiser are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
838 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

IF IT'S MADE OF SHEET METAL . . . WE MAKE IT
L. C. LATIMER
SHEET METAL WORKS
Also Plumbing and Heating
50 GROVE ST DIAL 2-3733

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

SHALETT'S
Cleaners—Dyers
Our New Sterilized Cleaning Process
MONITE MOTHPROOFING
Insures clothes against damage for 6 months without any extra cost.
702 NORTH ST. Dial 5475

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
Highest Quality Dairy Products. Milk, Cream and Pure Delicious Ice Cream.
FRANK A. CARROLL, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

E. F. Fish Bakery
289 NORTH STREET
Quality Bread and Bakery Products

Lowest Price Ever
Slumberest Mattresses
All sizes. Inner spring with hair top
$19.85
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

IMPERIAL
Washable Wallpapers
JACK ROSE, INC.
78 WEST STREET

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAREFUL MOTHERS
Choose This Safer Laundry Service

OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
PRES. 5000

CLEARANCE SALE
WINTER DRESSES
at HALF PRICE
Evelyn Jenny
16 Beale St., Wollaston

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

QUINCY FUR SHOP
(Bonded Furriers)
January Clearance Sale
Every Coat
Drastically Marked Down
1259 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 8570

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY
Star Bundle, 17 lbs. $2.00
Everything Including Shirts
Washed and Ironed
22 Gould Street, Stoneham, Mass.
Tel. Ston. 0407

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD
PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M 10-12 a. m.-5-6 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Parke Snow INC
Somerville's Department Store
PEQUOT SHEETS
MARTEX TOWELS
Davis Square, Somerville

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil — N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0319

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW ENGLAND LAUNDRIES
INCORPORATED
Launderers and cleansers to fit every pocket book.
Special Palm Beach and Linen Suits 95 cents each
870 State St. Phone 2-2138

TAUNTON

ROYAL COAL COMPANY
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal
Special Agents for
JEDDO HIGHLAND COAL
Telephone 3700 Taunton, Mass.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ADAMS CREAMERY
Eggs, Butter and Canned Goods
at Reasonable Prices
Telephone Waltham 2937-M
745 Moody Street, Cor. Orange

Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called For and Delivered
848 Main St. Tel. 4528

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a Good Used Car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

GUARANTEED USED CARS
Chrysler Plymouth
WELLESLEY AUTO SALES
Washington St. at Kingsbury
Tel. Wel. 0800

VERA CHASE
BEAUTY SALON
Custom Permanents and Hair Stylists
574 Washington St. (Seiler's Block)
Wel. 2184
Falmouth (Summer Season)

Graduate to Better Transportation
with
COLLEGE CHEVROLET, INC.
161 Linden St., Wellesley Tel. 2710
Good Used Cars of All Makes

WELLESLEY HILLS

See Your Milk Perfected—Visit Our Dairy Any Time
PROMPT DELIVERY IN YOUR LOCALITY
Wellesley Farms Dairy
Telephone Wellesley 1456

GULF
Douglas S. Turner
Gulf Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike
Wellesley 1840
For economy and easier winter driving, let us winter-condition your car.
GOOD GULF LUBRICATION • ACCESSORIES • GOODRICH TIRES, BATTERIES, HEATERS

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2900
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq.

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS (Continued)

Call Well. 1130—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning • Dyeing • Pressing • Mending • Altering

WEYMOUTH

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 Bartlett Road OCEan 1520
Fresh Pork to Roast (Either End) . . 19c lb.
Fresh Dressed Fowl, 4½ to 5-lb. avg. 29c lb.
Green Meadow Butter . . . . . 2 lbs for 61c
Fresh Guinea Haddock . . . . . 12c lb.
Fresh Filet of Sole . . . . . 27c lb.
Fresh Oysters . . . . . 27c pt.
Fancy Hand Picked Apples . . . . . 5 lbs. 25c
Oranges, full of Juice, medium size, 2 doz. 33c
Fresh String Beans (2 qts. or 1½ lb.) 19c

WORCESTER

Fifteen Services . . .
Priced to reach every Family Budget.
H. P. and O. R. Hovey Props.
Tel. 5-3161

January Clearance
of
SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street—Second Floor

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ADVERTISING SERVICE

SKILLED copy man seeks commissions: form letters, booklets, ads; ethical products only. H. St. G. Ogden, A.I.P.A., 7 Ludgate Broadway, London, E. C. 4.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, "BEAUMONT," 17 Princes Square, BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge. Running water in every room from 45/-. Also at "ADELPHI," 129 Cromwell Rd., S. W. 7. Resident proprietors.

BRIGHTON, 20 Montpelier Road — Highly recommended; liberal table; gas fires bedrooms; C. H. W.; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. HOVE 6141.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

FELTHAM, Middx. — Good home with remuneration offered superior domesticated woman (Christian Scientist) in return for services to blind lady. Mrs. Wellsman, 19, Hanworth Rd.

FLATS TO LET

SELSEY-ON-SEA, near Chichester—Unfurnished self-contained, two comfortable rooms and bathroom; garage for two cars; company's water; electricity, gas; 20/- week. Apply, Ivy Cottage.

HORSE TRAINING

MALDON, ESSEX—Young horses and children's ponies broken and trained; difficult horses re-trained; both partners I. of H. (cert.) fully qualified and experienced. MISS ORR, D'Arcy House, Tolleshunt D'Arcy.

HOUSES FOR SALE

COULSDON, SURREY — Detached house, 2 public, 3 bedrooms, bathroom; large garden; £850 or near offer. Box W-1260, BCM/CSM, London.

DEVON, Torrington—Sale, bungalow, beautifully situated; lounge, 3 bedrooms, kitchen, bath, etc.; large garden. Details, Brown, Brynor, Torrington.

SELSEY-ON-SEA, near Chichester—Cottage, six rooms; good garden. Apply Ivy Cottage, Selsey, Sussex.

HOUSES TO LET

SEAFORD, Sussex — Well-built bungalow in quiet road; 3 rooms, kitchen, bathroom; Ideal boiler; electric light, cooker, 2 fires, one open fire; nice garden; £1 weekly, plus rates; 3-5 years lease. GRANT, Little Airlie, Grosvenor Road.

SURREY — Beautifully furnished house of character; old-world garden; 25 miles London in old village; glorious views; available 3 months or longer; 4 bed, 2 bath, etc. Box W-1610, BCM/CSM, London.

INSURANCE

SURREY—All classes of insurance; motor policies lowest rates with security. F. E. FAWCETT, "Sherwood," Ashurst Road, Tadworth. Burgh Heath 1027.

PARKSTONE, Dorset — All insurances need revision to meet present day requirements. May I help you? Enquiries welcomed. GOWYN VENMAN, 7 Church Road.

KENNELS

Musbury Castle Kennels
DACHSHUNDS, Cockers, Schnauzers, other breeds; boarding, stripping; tested foods. Higher Plymouth Rd. Totnes, Devon. Phone Totnes 2239.

ORGANS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two manual pneumatic organ, 13 stops. Lead 400. HAYTER, Letchworth, Herts.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
39 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

HERTFORDSHIRE, near Watford—Country charm, city conveniences, homelike atmosphere, for rest or recreation. Box W-1237, BCM/CSM, London.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received; Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

WORTHING, SUNNYCROFT, Guest House, 88, George's Road. 2 doors from sea; every comfort. Terms from 45/- Mrs. Frogbrook.

POST WANTED

ENGINEER, M.I. Mech. E., wide experience at home and abroad, desires change; will consider any position of trust; excellent credentials. Address, HM/A. P. D., London, W. C. 1.

WINDOW CLEANING

— C. DIPROSE
Youghal, Crofton Lane, Orpington, Kent
Telephone Orpington 818

England

BATH

C. MILSOM & SON, LTD.
NORTHGATE, BATH
PIANOS
MUSIC
GRAMOPHONES and RADIO

COAL THE BATH COAL CO.
Every Description of Coal
Specialists in Anthracite and Smokeless Nuts for Stoves
PEARSON
Tel. 3448 17, Argyle St., BATH

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

You'll get the best VALUE IN HOME and FASHION NEEDS at the **Beehive**
The WAREHOUSE for ALL
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

SODAZONE
"At Your Service"
MILK BARS
44 Smallbrook St. (City)
317 Broad St. (City)
12 High St. (City)
35 Hurst St. (City)
111 High St. Kings Heath

AT
Vi Ltd.
ERDINGTON
You will get super attention and value. Why not visit 213 HIGH STREET to replenish your winter wardrobe.
Phone Erd. 1541

J. H. GAY, M.I.P. EST. 1870
568 MOSELEY ROAD 12
Plumbing (Authorized)
Building Repairs and Alterations
SOUTH 0161 DECORATOR

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
THE JEWELLER
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest quality in Watches, Clocks, Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

BOURNEMOUTH'S PREMIER FURNISHING STORE
Now four acres of space devoted to the making of beautiful homes. Three furnished homes built in the Show Rooms. Bargain floor. Pick of the World's newest Furnishing Ideas.
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel.: 512 also at London, Southampton, Southbourne

CORNER GARAGE
New Road, Ferndown
NEAR BOURNEMOUTH
R. A. ADAMS & A. P. WHICHER
ALL REPAIRS AND OVERHAULS UNDERTAKEN
ANY MAKE OF NEW OR USED CAR SUPPLIED
TELEPHONE: FERNDOWN 21

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
THE STORE FOR VALUE and SERVICE
Established nearly 50 years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Jarrold's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

THE OLD COTTAGE
A. A. (XIII Century) R. A. C.
RINGWOOD
on the edge of the New Forest
12 miles from Bournemouth
Hot Luncheons Daily. Delightful Teas. Antiques. Old English Glass.

ROGER HARRIS
MOTOR HIRE SERVICE
Tel. 46 Ferndown
FIRST CLASS CARS: MODERATE CHARGES

C. G. LEE
56 POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High-Grade Repairs

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ETHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

Builders and Decorators
BOSTEL BROS., Ltd.
West St., BRIGHTON Tel. 4084
Electrical and Sanitary Engineers
Labour Saving Appliances
AGA Heat-Storage Cookers, etc.

ENGLAND

BRIGHTON and HOVE (Continued)

Lecture Posters
THE EAGLE PRESS
Printers
Agendas, Balance Sheets, Account Books, Office Equipment, Private and Commercial Stationers, Invitation Cards, Swan and other Fountain Pens, Table Stationery, Die Stamping and Copper Plate Printers.
170, Church Road, HOVE (Tel.) 4977

FROWD'S
FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
TUNBRIDGE WELLS
61, WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For
FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

COAL
Coke, Anthracite
F. HANSARD & CO.
6 Park Row, Bristol. 1 Phone 20884

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
• BOOKLET ON REQUEST
Massingham
63 Queen's Rd.
Bristol, 8

LANNING & JUDD
20/22 Stokes Croft, Bristol
WINTER COMFORTS
Electric and Gas Fires—Oil Heaters
Electric Cooking Utensils
FREE DELIVERY. Phone 25753

"Famed for Fashions and Fabrics"
TAYLOR'S
IN THE GREEN, BRISTOL
and
South Parade, Weston-super-Mare

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CAMBERLEY

R. P. Over & Sons Ltd.
68/88 LONDON RD., CAMBERLEY Ph. 8
Removal Contractors and Warehousing
CARPETS AND LINOLEUMS
DISTINCTIVE FABRICS FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS—MAKERS OF LUXURIOUS UPHOLSTERY
Cost Moderate
Antique Furniture Restored by Skilled Craftsmen

CHELTENHAM

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

BOTTLED FRUITS
DRIED FRUITS
Don't forget we sell many nationally advertised products.
are very welcome now fresh supplies are scarce.
W. VALE & CO., LTD.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

CROYDON, PURLEY AND DISTRICT

The HOUSE of SAVAAGE
George Street, Croydon
for
Furniture, Carpets, Curtains and Interior Painting and Decorating

KINGSTON and SURBITON

EVELYN ANNE LTD
Town and Country Clothes
OF
INDIVIDUALITY
Elmbridge 3474 18 Claremont Road Surbiton

T. Johnson & Sons
Builders and Decorators
Repairs in All Branches
Elmbridge 2334 102 Brighton Road Surbiton

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

LEICESTER

Household Drapery
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE · LEICESTER

HENRY RAIMENT & CO.
New Year Resolution
Shop at Raiments
for Good Food
48 Granby St., Leicester

MAIDENHEAD

The Grenfell Laundry
for High-Class Hand Work
57, GRENFELL ROAD
'Phone 613

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PAIGNTON

G. A. NORTON

Foot Fitting Specialist
23 Palace Avenue, Paignton
Phone 5686

CHURCH'S CHINA STORES

The Cut Glass Specialists
Agents for
"STUART CRYSTAL"
and All Best Makes of China
16 Palace Ave. (next G. P. O.)
Tel. 57212

A. E. Doy FRS
GROCER and BUTCHER
HYDE ROAD CORNER
The Key Notes in both my departments are "QUALITY and SERVICE"

PINNER

Telephone: Pinner 106
EDWARDSON LIMITED
BUILDERS, DECORATORS and SANITARY ENGINEERS
Paines Lane, Pinner

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street Phone 2383 Plymouth

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
34, Commercial Rd. 316, Ashley Rd.
PARKSTONE
COAL CORN
Everything for the Garden
Tel. 192 and 871

E. LANNING & SON
House and Yacht Furnisher
Furnishing Fabrics
Carpets and Bedding
109 Commercial Rd., Parkstone Tel. 31

G. BERRIMAN
Builder and Decorator
14, Worthington Crescent, PARKSTONE
Building Repairs and Alterations
Sanitary Engineer
Electrician, Etc.
TELEPHONE: PARKSTONE 670

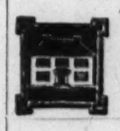
GWLADYS WILLIAMS
High Class Milliner
33 Church Road
Parkstone
Tel. 1034

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

PERMANENT WAVING
Our Speciality, Court Hairdressers
Maison Marcel's
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Phone 5466
ALBERT ROAD JUNCTION, SOUTHSEA

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

BUILDER



Art Decorator, Hot Water Fitter Surveyor
A. CLAYDEN
At the Sign of the House
Paradise Road, Richmond, Surrey
Tel. Richmond 0732

Tel. Ladbroke 3070
BURGESS'S
103 WALMER ROAD

Est'd 1864
LAUNDRY
North Kensington W. 10

Try Our Economy Service

ENGLAND

RICHMOND and DISTRICT (Continued)

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES
Hygienic Bakeries

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND, SURREY
THE LEADING
DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS
IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871
76 Sheen Road
RICHMOND

SEVENOAKS

JAMES OUTRAM
BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
LOTUS DELTA
"K" Footwear
Lotus & Delta
59 High Street

A. V. CRAZE
Florist
123 High Street
Cable Victor Phone 358
"Say It With Flowers"

SUTTON COLDFIELD

Estd. 1837 Tel. 1132
W. BROMWICH & SONS Ltd.
Bakers and Confectioners
42 High St., Sutton Coldfield
Highest awards for Bread and Confectionery
Ask our van to call

SUTTON—Surrey

DUGANS (OUTFITTERS) LTD.
invite you to their new Ladies' Showroom to see the new Autumn Coats and Gowns
24 High Street, Sutton, Surrey

F. J. CATES & SON
Booksellers and Stationers
THE CROWN LIBRARY
5, Grove Rd., Sutton Ph. Vigilant 4145

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

Phone 4080
CASTLE GARAGE
(Torquay) Ltd.
LYMINGTON ROAD, TORQUAY
Castrol Lubrequipment Service

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
TORQUAY
WINTER SALE
All surplus FASHION WEAR to be cleared this month at *REDUCED PRICES*
A visit of inspection will be appreciated.
Tel. 3286 (Also at NEWTON ABBOT)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars. Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson
GROSVENOR RD., TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

Annual Stocktaking Sale
in All Departments
30TH JANUARY 1939
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Near Central Sta. 'Ph. 2727 (5 lines)

WATFORD

A. Christmas & Co. Ltd.
HIGH STREET, WATFORD
For All Makes of New Cars
Fully Equipped Workshops for Repairs
Main Dealers of VAUXHALL and STANDARD CARS

WORTHING

JOHN K. HUBBARD
LIMITED
Everything for Feminine Attire
WORTHING Telephone 1320

Wales

CARDIFF

WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.

3, St. John's Sq., Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Roger P. Scroggins

Florrie Goes to 'Handquarters'

A hand was going into a bag. Every time the hand came out of the bag, it scattered nuts; and as the nuts fell to the ground, pigeons and sparrows, with many a flitter and a skitter, picked up the nuts. Now and again, when the hand came out, instead of the nuts being scattered, they were there in the hand, waiting. Pigeons raised their eyes expectantly. Sparrows cocked their heads. Nothing fell.

Crouched behind a bush, Mr. Scroggins watched. His eyes were on his friends, Florrie the pigeon and Fib the sparrow. They were among the lunchers. He was not, inasmuch as he had just come from the table which, until he finished, bore some of Mrs. S.'s best dishes.

There again was the hand, outstretched. Scroggins felt sure it was filled with delicious morsels of food. There were the pigeons. There were the sparrows. They looked at the hand. They looked at one another. A few, believing that everything was over, flew away. Scroggins felt they were making a mistake, but he kept his opinions to himself and remained in hiding. Fib flew away. "Dear, dear, he should wait," Scroggins said to himself. He watched Florrie. She looked at the hand. She edged toward it. The other pigeons and sparrows watched her now, almost as closely as Scroggins was watching.

Of a sudden, she spread her wings, beat them easily in the air, raised herself off the ground and, to the amazement of her fellow-Commoners, clutched the fingers of the hand with her claws. Her wings beat back and forth gently, enough to keep her in position. She turned her head away and winked furiously. Then she turned to the hand, put her beak into it, and ate. She ate rapidly but without hurry, and when she had enough she made a small curtsy and departed. The hand went again into the bag, came out, and stretched out. Again, everyone waited and waited. Finally, the hand threw out nuts, and sparrows and pigeons alike resumed their eating. Back into the bag went the hand, came out, was thrust but did not scatter. No one joined Florrie, as she repeated her performance. She went

Scroggins watched as Florrie clutched the hand.

to the hand alone, ate as before, and flew away. Scroggins stepped from hiding, waved his cane to the assembly, tucked his arm under Florrie's wing. They strolled away.

"You were the only one who went to headquarters for the food," Scroggins said.

Winking with her wink-eye with great ease and rapidity, Florrie looked straight ahead with the other eye.

"Well," she said, "headquarters may be what you call it—I'd call it handquarters."

Scroggins looked at her admiringly. "Whatever anyone calls the place, you were the only one who went where it was instead of just staying where you hoped it might be."—**George L. Moore.**

Caption Contest

Gardiner E. Gregory, Hamden, Conn.

The following have been adjudged the best ten captions submitted for the Monitor Camera Club picture which appeared on January 6:

"Snowbound"

Kathleen Starnes, Downers Grove, Ill.
Clara Mitchell, Dayton, Ohio.
John Jaburg, New York.
Emma Harclerode, Harrisburg, Pa.
G. A. Richards, Baltimore, Md.
Lola Jones, Miami Beach, Fla.
Margaret Sheridan, Frankfort, Ind.
Harry Hoegemann, Jacksonville, Fla.
Rosa Stocker, Los Angeles.
Faye Tapley, Boston.
Jessie Rice, Farmington, Conn.
Laura Norwood, Atlanta, Ga.
Beulah Pitts, Philadelphia.
Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.
Mary Walz, Perry, Iowa.
H. Stanley Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Cora Groninger, Columbus, Ohio.
Isabella Crocker, San Francisco.
Luella Rystrom, Lubbock, Texas.
Miss A. Rowan, Colorado Springs, Colo.
J. M. Seese, Strasburg, Ohio.
Isabella Hotchkiss, Fox Lake, Wis.
Lillie Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
O. P. Krause, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Enoch Schultz, Bismarck, N. D.
Claire Theobald, New York.
Mallie Roth, New York.
Elizabeth Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Libbie Heneley, Los Angeles.
Sadie Stevens, Carroll, Iowa.
Birdie Searls, Portland, Ore.
James Van Ingen, Rochester, N. Y.

"The End of the Trail"

Norma Walker, New York.
Margaret Eddelbuttel, Port Chester, N. Y.
Herbert Grimes, Reading, Mass.
Amelia Hodgdon, Coral Gables, Fla.
Claire Theobald, New York.

"Journey's End"

John Jaburg, New York.
Marion Sanborn, Columbus, Ohio.
Claude Barber, Chicago.

"Thus Far, and No Farther"

Mrs. Leroy Strauss, Gloversville, N. Y.
Joseph Mell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Regina Pursglove, Los Angeles

"Out of the Running"

H. Stanley Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Beulah Pitts, Philadelphia.

"Winterset"

Ella Macleod, Vancouver, B. C.
Olive Rice, Longmeadow, Mass.

"Two Tired Old Fellows Drifted In"

C. A. Kelso, Los Angeles.

"Service Rendered"

Leota St. John, Brookline, Mass.

"Man Found a Better Way"

H. S. Bassett, Harrington, Wash.

"Not to Run in 1940"

C. A. Kelso, Los Angeles.

?—Write Your Own Caption—?

Monitor Camera Club from Virginia Fenn, Los Angeles

Readers Are Invited to Submit Titles for This Picture; and on Friday, Feb. 3, the Best 10, Together With Names of Senders, Will Be Published on This Page. Captions Should Not Exceed Seven Words and Should Be Addressed to Daily Features Editor—a Postal Card Is Recommended.

Daily Anecdote

His Chosen Place

One of the most outstanding characteristics of George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, was his genuine desire to keep himself in the background. He wore his modesty like a becoming but inconspicuous garment.

When, after seven years of herculean labor, incredible resourcefulness, and unremitting devotion on the part of Goethals, the canal was ready to be opened and the first ship to pass from ocean to ocean, the modest leader of the task was nowhere to be found.

Where was the grand mogul of the event when the ship made its historic trip? Where he wanted to be—down on the locks, watching the machinery.

Quotation for Today

SCATTER that thou hast for giving is gaining.—LATIMER.

In Lighter Vein

Grim Visage

"There's a man outside, Sir, that wants to see you about a bill you owe him. He wouldn't give his name."

"What does he look like?"

"He looks like you'd better pay it."

Combined

"What do you want?" demanded Mr. Newlywed. "Breakfast or work?"

"Both," replied the tramp.

Mr. Newlywed produced a large pile of his wife's home-made bread. "Eat that!" he exclaimed, "and you'll have both."—Stray Stories.

In the Athens of America

A little girl presented herself for enrollment the first day of school. She looked very much like a true daughter of Italy.

"You are an Italian?" asked the teacher.

"No'm," was the reply.

"But wasn't your father born in Italy?"

"Yes'm."

"And wasn't your mother born in Italy?"

"Yes'm."

"Well, you must be Italian."

"No'm, I'm Irish," she insisted. "I was born in Boston."—Bursts and Duds.

That Man's In Again

"I've been sleeping like a log."

"You wood!"

Aha!

Mrs. Jones: "I'll take this apartment, but you'll have to plaster up that mouse hole."

Renting agent: "Er—that's the kitchen, Madame!"

What Bothered Him

Rufus: "How are you getting along with your arithmetic?"

Susan: "Well, I've learned to add up the zeros, but the figures still bother me."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Will It Come to This?

Housewife (to grocer): "Good morning, Mr. Jones. Please send me out one three-pound can of porterhouse steak medium, a two-pound can of mashed potatoes, two cans of fresh crisp celery sprouts, five small cans of noiseless tomato soup, one can of ripe olives, two cans of fresh asparagus tips, five cans of incidental side dishes, and four cans of fresh apple pie, cut. And, by the way, Mr. Jones, please include in this order one new can opener. The last one you sent me is about worn out."

Did You Ever Wonder

If Sea Anemones Are Marine Flowers?

Sea anemones grow rooted and fixed to the rocks under coastal waters, spreading their waving tentacles like so many flower petals. Their colors are beautiful—deep crimson, purple, violet, orange, green, and white. But despite their sedentary habits and flower-like beauty, sea anemones are really animals.

In structure the sea anemone is simple. It has two principal layers of skin or covering. The outer skin, or ectoderm, develops the beautiful colors and the peculiar stinging organs called "thread-cells." The endoderm, or inner skin, is very muscular, which enables the anemone, when touched, to contract its whole body quickly and effectively.

The mouth is in the center of the cluster of tentacles which crown the columnar body. Each tentacle is a hollow, muscular tube, equipped at the tip with a tiny sucking disk which enables the tentacle to cling to any object with which its tip comes in contact. When the anemone contracts, the sea water with which its body is filled, escapes through the tips of the tentacles as well as through the mouth opening.

The mouth leads into the stomach sac, which closely resembles a pouch or purse with the bottom cut out. The bottom edges of the stomach are closed during digestion by muscular contraction of the edges, preventing the food from falling into the body cavity below.

Low in the scale of animal existence as the sea anemone is, it does not reproduce its kind by budding or by self-division, as do various one-celled and other simple animals. The anemone develops from an egg.

Sea anemone eggs leave the parent body rather early in their development and swim about freely by means of cilia, hair-like organisms. Later they affix themselves on the rock bottom and become separate sea anemones like the parent.

SEA ANEMONE

—W. P. Keasbey

Facts and Figures— H. E. T.

US MAIL
POORLY ADDRESSED LETTERS COST THE U.S. GOV'T ABOUT $1,500,000 A YEAR!
AS A MATTER OF FACT, MORE THAN 100,000 AMERICANS FAIL TO WRITE ANYTHING ON THE ENVELOPE
IT TAKES HEAT OF 3,600 DEGREES CENTIGRADE TO MELT A DIAMOND!
FOUR TO FIVE TONS OF GRASS SEED ARE REQUIRED FOR AN AVERAGE 18-HOLE GOLF COURSE!

A further investigation of this post office loss reveals that the main offenders are: (1.) character handwriters, persons who attempt to pen their personalities on the outside of the letter; (2.) careless abbreviators; (3.) poor writers.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

World's Largest Oil Field

Shreveport, La.

Back in 1930, a representative from a Shreveport firm was sent to Henderson, Texas, to investigate an overdue bill from a hitherto reliable client. The representative discovered that nonpayment of the bill was occasioned by the failure of a bank; but even at that moment forces were at work for that bank's reorganization.

Because Henderson centered a farming community, the prosperity of the town depended upon the welfare of the farmers, and it was revealed that 75 per cent of the depositors of the bank were farmers. Therefore, with a oneness of purpose, the merchants of the town had as their goal in reorganization that each depositor of $200 or less would be reimbursed the full return of his deposit upon the reopening of the bank.

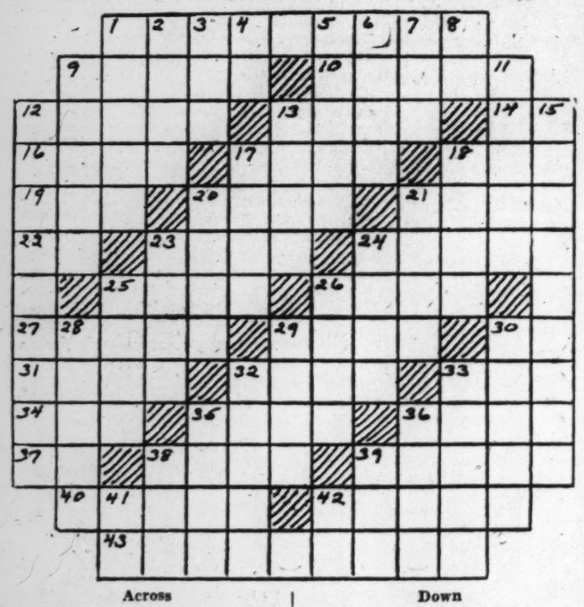
Some of the stockholders mortgaged homes for funds; some borrowed from other sources to add to the new capital. An insurance policy for a large amount which came with the passing on of an officer in the bank was given by his family for the reorganization. Everywhere in that town the thought was "to help one's neighbor."

This, then, was the condition discovered by the representative of the Shreveport firm; and he was constrained to declare to his client: "The success of your reorganization plan is assured. Not only the bank and the depositors you seek to bless will be beneficiaries, but your community and a wide area around it will likewise be blessed, and that right early."

It was, indeed, a prophecy. The bank reopened, and each depositor was reimbursed as per plan. Within six months, within six miles of the door of the bank, the first oil well was discovered in what is today the world's largest oil field! This first well was at the very beginning of the pool which today is 50 miles long, five miles wide, and includes 30,000 wells. And in the wake of this oil development there has naturally followed the blessings of a greater prosperity for each community, as well as a vast increase in population.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Prussian king was called "the Great"?
9—What basket could fish be carried in?
10—What place was on border of Naphtali?
12—What is a kind of thin porridge?
13—What do flowers do for lack of water?
14—Princeton University is in what State (abbr.)?
16—The sora is what?
17—What is the card of a mariner's compass?
18—What is a single spot on a card?
19—What is that part of a vessel near the stern?
20—What animal lives mostly underground?
21—What tower is mentioned in Genesis?
22—In what division of Bible are the Beatitudes (abbr.)?
23—How is the adder described in Psalm 58:4?
24—What is that part of a cannon from the trunnions to the mouth?
25—Would you feed, wear, or sail an addax?
26—What did Jack Horner pull out of his Christmas pie?
27—In what valley was Delilah's home?
29—What is a perforated ball strung on a thread?
30—What prefix denotes "separation"?
31—What is a tenth of an ephah?
32—A wagon, without fixed sides, used for carrying heavy loads is what?
33—What is another name for a meadow?
34—What is a negative vote?
35—What animal was met by Goldilocks?
36—What is a chimera?
37—Shilling (abbr.).
38—What is a merry-andrew?
39—At what places does Sonja Henie perform?
40—What do plays such as "Twelfth Night" do?
42—What are baseball teams?
43—What is a vilayet of northeastern Asia Minor?

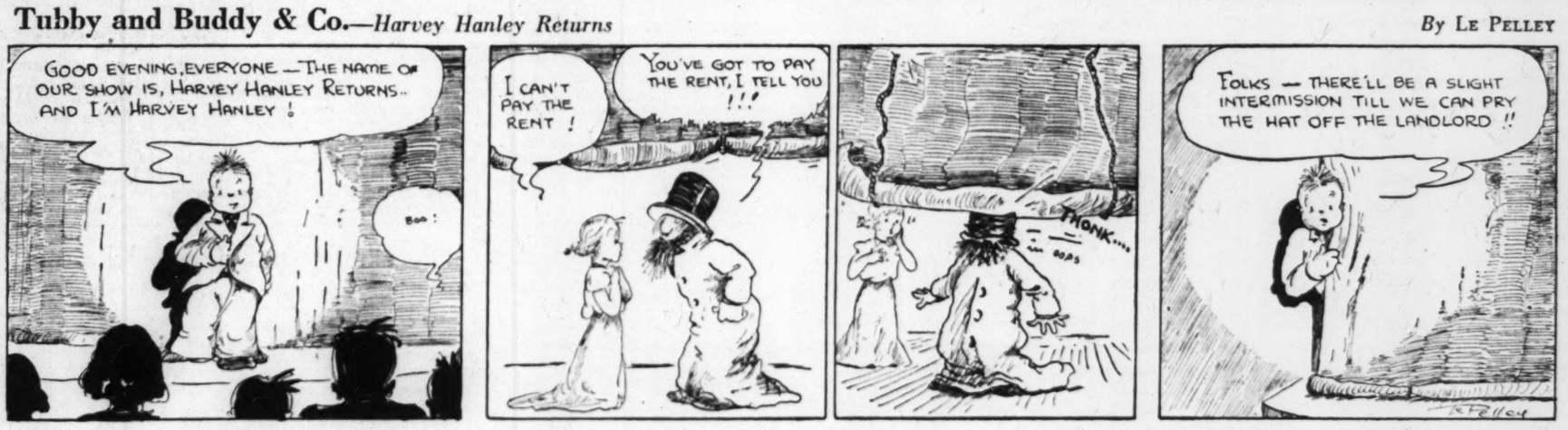
Down

1—What does the shaddock bear?
2—What is a kind of small windlass for butt end of a fishing rod?
3—What is the lamprey?
4—Deciliter (abbr.).
5—Would you raise or catch hyssop?
6—Toil does not come to help whom?
7—What is a grimalkin?
8—Kilometer (abbr.).
9—What term is applied to vessels collectively?
11—Who lived in city of Cuzco?
12—What was relationship of David and Shammah to Obed?
13—What animal did little Red Riding Hood meet?
15—Who wrote Lamentations?
17—What is a place where one may ride?
18—What city was in Jordan Valley near Zaretan?
20—Who "shall increase their joy in the Lord"?
21—Who was a son of Bilhan?
23—What animal is hunted in the Maine forests?
24—What is used in making pottery?
25—Who was one of the Vanir?
26—What is a fruit of a malaceous tree?
28—What city is in eastern part of Nebraska on Missouri River?
29—Donkeys do what?
30—What was an ambo in early Christian churches (pl.)?
32—What is a star of first magnitude in Cygnus?
33—Filled.
35—What is the number from which a mathematical table is constructed?
36—If you were in Helsingfors, whom would you see (sing.)?
38—Who was Jehiel's son?
39—What is the Spanish word for "river"?
41—What is Sassafras of South Carolina (abbr.)?
42—Where would Maori be spoken (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Harvey Hanley Returns*

By Le Pelley


GOOD EVENING, EVERYONE — THE NAME OF OUR SHOW IS, HARVEY HANLEY RETURNS.. AND I'M HARVEY HANLEY!
BOO!
I CAN'T PAY THE RENT!
YOU'VE GOT TO PAY THE RENT, I TELL YOU!!!
HONK....
FOLKS — THERE'LL BE A SLIGHT INTERMISSION TILL WE CAN PRY THE HAT OFF THE LANDLORD!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Home Again*

By Carmack

"Hey! Where have you been? The Boss wanted to know when I came in with his Dad late yesterday afternoon—
And was he surprised when Mr. Simpson told him I had been down to his office!
He must have been a bit proud of me, too, because he called Joan and told her about it.
Then he said, "Boy! You must be hungry after a trip like that!"——
And he proceeded to fix me up a dandy big dinner, after which it was my turn to be proud of him——

The Adventures of Waddles—*Off to a Good Start*

By The Hagers

MY FRIENDS WISHED THEY COULD GO WITH ME ON THE SAIL TO THE CARIBBEAN SEA.
"WHEN YOU DIVE FOR THAT SUNKEN GOLD, BE SURE," QUACKED TED, "YOUR BREATH YOU HOLD."
"WHEN LUNCHING DOWN AMONG THE KELP, TO KEEP YOUR FOOD DRY THIS WILL HELP."
"THANKS JOE. AND I'LL COME HOME, OF COURSE, ASTRIDE A SPIRITED SEA HORSE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"Strengthening" the Axis

SO LONG as expansionism oils the Rome-Berlin axis, the flaws in the welding will seem less important than the smoothness of its whirling. Yet, as in the visit of Count Ciano to Yugoslavia, soft spots have become visible from time to time ever since it first was forged.

Count Ciano, in helping Yugoslavia to come to terms with Hungary, obviously is bent on furthering policies which Italy hopes will restore Italian influence in Central Europe. This has been on the decline—oddly enough along with British and French prestige there—since Germany's annexation of Austria, and more notably since Munich.

The Anschluss meant for Italy not simply a Greater Germany right on its borders, but the removal of an important territorial link between it and its political protege, Hungary. That country has been gravitating toward Germany with a swiftness only matched by its unwillingness: Hungary must sell wheat; Germany, on Nazi terms, is a buyer.

Likewise in Yugoslavia, Germany's now "free hand in the east" is marking out new lines of economic conquest. Germany now takes 55 per cent of Yugoslavia's exports, whereas a few years ago Italy was Yugoslavia's best customer. Territorially, Yugoslavia provided Italy with a second link to Hungary, one which, however, was nicked with Hungaro-Yugoslav differences and is now further weakened by German pressures in Yugoslavia.

Italy's explanations that its policy of promoting an accord between Hungary and Yugoslavia will strengthen the Rome-Berlin axis should be read with an understanding of Rome's definition of axis "strength." This could hardly mean strength to advance German interests at Italian expense. It rather means that when Italy is more nearly satisfied with the results of axis diplomacy the axis will be by that fact reinforced.

It is more important to Italy that Yugoslavia be able to resist German influence—as it is reported trying to—and be coupled with Hungary in an accord. For thus would be restored a channel for Italian influence again to reach fields which it lost partly because of Italian adherence to a partnership now more accurately describable as the Berlin-Rome axis.

Reorganization Revived

MOVES by two members of the House of Representatives look toward the reintroduction in Congress of the Government reorganization bill which precipitated such a fight last session. Representative Lindsay C. Warren (D) of North Carolina is drafting a revised measure which he hopes will unite New Deal and Conservative wings of the party. Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri seeks authorization of a special committee which might report a bill directly to the House instead of having to go through the Rules Committee.

Actually the reorganization plan comprises several different elements—civil service revision, reshuffling of administrative bureaus, changes in the General Accounting Office and augmentation of the White House staff. Congress ought this time to consider these subjects individually on their merits, and not allow the whole proposition to be rolled either into a fetish of Administration prestige or into a bugaboo of Presidential ambition.

"Good Day"

AFTER seventy-five years of sleep, the Southern Literary Messenger, published monthly at Richmond, Virginia, has awakened, devoted as when it began its slumbers in June, 1864, to "every department of literature and the fine arts." It might be said in passing that the Messenger, unlike Rip Van Winkle, has not grown a set of long whiskers. It reflects the energetic, individualistic mode of the rising South in its first issue, January, 1939, and appears progressive and vigorous in every department.

Those who have bound copies of the Messenger for the period 1834-1864, in which time Edgar Allan Poe served as contributor and editor for a period of a year and a half, will find in the 1939 revival a periodical identical in size and even resembling in appearance the typography of the former Messenger. The current edition carries selected short stories, poems, historical articles, and a vigorous critical department. A short résumé of articles from the first Southern Literary Messenger, published in August, 1834, is included.

Recalling the days when an obscure Mr. Poe began to use the Messenger as the stairs to the tower of literary fame, the Messenger says that "The door is wide again." The Messenger will acclaim the arts which come out of the South—and, it might be added, there are many. A special bid is also made to "Non-Southern authors, who from a perspective may see clearly and point a way for the greater appreciation and development of our arts and literature are as heartily welcomed."

The Christian Science Monitor welcomes the re-birth of the Messenger at its word and wishes it "a long and sunny 'Good Day.'"

Guam

WHATEVER the ultimate answer may be to the widely-debated question of fortifying Guam as a major air, submarine and destroyer base, it is safe to say that the map of the Pacific is coming in for close scrutiny throughout America at the moment. Although the strategic implications of its geographical position naturally are open to various interpretations, it is plain that Guam lies far beyond the defensive Alaska-Hawaii-Samoa-Panama line recently laid down by the Navy, and as far west of Hawaii as Hawaii is from the American mainland.

The American people should know what the Navy intends to defend from this advanced outpost which would bring American naval influence nearer to Japan than Guam is to Hawaii. Hemmed in on both flanks by Japanese possessions and with a long line of communications with Hawaii to defend, Guam must appear to many observers as a particularly vulnerable ocean salient. In fact, many map-gazers probably are wondering whether the Navy can defend Guam or how the cost of defending it would compare in value with whatever interests the United States would defend by fortifying the island.

The Rhode Island Plan

THE bill for reorganization of Rhode Island's State Government, which Gov. William H. Vanderbilt has placed before the Legislature, follows a widely-approved pattern. Major functions are reduced to fourteen departments, the heads of each being directly responsible to the Governor. The establishment of a separate personnel department, providing for strict application of an advanced merit syestem, is a high point in the reorganization scheme which should go far toward raising the standard of all state services in time. Detailed provisions for a budget that will serve as an actual financial plan for the State should help in obtaining progressively more economical management.

Important, too, is the provision for issuance of an annual report on all state affairs in a form and size that will make public affairs comprehensible to all citizens.

Governor Vanderbilt deserves commendation for the prompt and businesslike fashion with which he has gone about this sizable reformation. Although the form of government is secondary to the honesty and ability of its administrators, it is no less true that better form usually encourages good administration. The reorganization bill is deserving of legislative approval.

Farm "Cost of Production"

A RATHER formidable coalition of eighteen Senators and a number of Representatives has brought forward a farm bill which is offered as "a non-partisan answer to Secretary Wallace's challenge for a farm program." It is essentially the "cost of production" measure sponsored last session by Senator William G. McAdoo. Now introduced by Senator Lynn J. Frazier and Representative William Lemke, both of North Dakota, it has backing from progressive Republicans, Farmer-Laborites and some Democrats.

The bill does not go so far as some of the earlier proposals of the Farmers Union in that it does not promise a fixed price for all a man cares to produce. But it does aim at doing away with all direct production controls, either acreage restrictions or marketing quotas. It comprises features of the domestic allotment plan in that it would pay to each farmer a guaranteed price, calculated to cover the cost of production, only on his estimated portion of the normal grain consumption inside the United States. The excess would have to be disposed of at whatever the world market would pay.

The crucial point in this plan is the political calculation of farm "cost of production." The cost of raising wheat or cotton varies widely from one farm to another, from one region to another and from one farmer to another. Some successful growers will tell you privately they can produce wheat profitably in average years for 60 cents a bushel, possibly less. But in an open hearing, such as is always contemplated, a man would be risking the ire of his neighbors and probably undercutting the marginal farmer if he said he could grow it for less than $1 to $1.20 or more a bushel.

To the Secretary of Agriculture the bill would award the delectable task of holding the hearings and determining the cost of production, the price to be guaranteed. This would always be too low for the farmer and too high to suit the consumer. One principal effect of the measure would be to put the Secretary of Agriculture on an even more uncomfortable spot than he now occupies.

Mystery Under the Earth

Book News of the Day

NORBERT CASTERET, distinguished French speleologist, longs for the good old days, by which he means the days of 20,000 to 50,000 years ago, when primitive man lived in the caverns and valleys of the Pyrenees Mountains. If he could have but ten days with Aurignacian or Magdalenian man in person, he would doubtless glean as much information about Stone Age culture as he learned in his whole TEN YEARS UNDER THE EARTH (New York: Greystone. $3).

But probably half the profit for most explorers of caves and researchers in hydrogeology is in the actual proximity to nature which is required: long, intimate encounters with stalactites and stalagmites, examination of the weapons, art, and remains of prehistoric men, to say nothing of the wading, swimming, and diving in icy water, often followed by long periods of cave studies underground.

* * *

To have worn even the scantiest clothing or to have attempted to carry more than a few matches and a candle tied in his hair while swimming upstream through a totally submerged tunnel in the cavern of Montespan, for example, would have spelled trouble or failure. Clothing of any kind might run foul of rocks and other sharp projections. As it turned out, the cave at Montespan yielded the oldest statuary known.

There must be a fascination, too, in digging out the débris of centuries that forms the floor of such caverns; for the author, honored by the French Academy of Sciences, spent one laborious season after another digging through thick layers of stalagmite, clay, broken stone, and hearth remains to find the flint and stone tools, animal bones and carvings from which to piece together the broken clues to a long-lost culture. He found sixty-odd caves that were well decorated by primitive artists, and explored more than 240 others.

One of his chief accomplishments followed four years of work at settling the controversy, begun in 1787, over the true source of the Garonne River. It might have been just a case of satisfying a curiosity which could be summed up in a few words:

"Lost, one river. Appears and disappears at least five times in a short course."

* * *

But there came a day when a Spanish power project was planned to divert the waters of the Trou du Toro. By the time active work was about to start, Dr. Casteret was certain that this was the mountain source of the Garonne, that the waters flowed into France and out to the Atlantic instead of through Spain to the Mediterranean. To prove it experimentally, he used his prize money from the French Geographic Society and, with other grants, bought a huge quantity of fluorescein, the most powerful coloring agent known, and colored the water of the Trou du Toro.

Late one night, he dumped the powder in a cataract that mixed it well before turning the great hole a vivid green. The next morning the party divided, to watch for the resurgence in suspected waters at lower elevations, and at a cascade that was definitely part of the Garonne he feasted his eyes on a brilliant yellow-green stream.

All France knew it as well, in the next few days, for the color, intense in the Val d'Aran, had been clearly visible beyond Saint-Beat, thirty-one miles from the Trou du Toro. H. B. N.

The Problem in City, State and Nation

Barcelona—Republican Capital

Spain at War

"THAT town for beauty unique, that register of courtesy, asylum of strangers, hospital of the poor." Cervantes would not have to modify his description very much if he revisited Republican Spain's new capital today; he would still find the beauty, triumphantly straddling shell-shattered plazas; the same courtesy, though it were a little brisk, would still warm his heart; strangers he would discover in plenty, busy strangers, close-knit in a gladness to share a stern city's grave responsibility; only his "hospital of the poor" would cause him dismay as he passed through its teeming wards.

There is an austere confidence about Barcelona. It is, for example, one of the most astounding comments on the bland certainty of Barcelona that, while houses stretch in ruins in all parts of the city, renovation work is actually in progress on its cathedral.

Unadmitted impoverishment does seep along the wide, tree-planted boulevards, but it is with an air of nobility. Urchins, with their little tins, comb the cafe tables for customers' leavings as though this were a highly respectable pursuit; a beggar demands his alms with the dignity of a feudal lord soliciting a Roundhead. Here is pride, and it impresses one as an admirable pride; it is the deletion of "defeat" from the vocabulary of a whole population.

Barcelona is pulling on the dignity-embroidered cloak of a world's capital even while fear and listless despair would clutch at the hem; but Barcelona has the will and the strength to don that cloak. Its strength lies in its tranquillity and its refusal to allow looming specters to ruffle its consciousness.

Man or woman, if you wear a hat in this city, you are a Fascist. That, it is argued, is not negative animosity, but positive conviction. And this spirit has kept self-respect at a high ebb, so that compared with some Spanish cities, Barcelona is somehow immaculate. Beautiful well-dressed girls promenade the sunny avenues; shining automobiles, well-appointed hotels, clean residences, imposing architecture, give a plutocratic touch to a scene where only closer scrutiny can reveal the fading of its former polish.

An air-raid over this capital is never the signal for a mass rush for refugios. Here the people stand in the street and cheer, as at a movie show, while the city's defending chaser-planes swarm into the sky, and the most effective anti-aircraft concentration in Spain bangs out its protest. HAROLD G. LAYCOCK

Last of Five Articles

The Wide Horizon

Religious Liberty: The American Way

By Monroe E. Deutsch

Vice-President and Provost, University of California

(From an address before the Committee on the Temple of Peace and Religion, Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, California)

WHERE do we find the legal sanction for the American doctrine of religious liberty? The very first amendment to the Constitution of the United States adopted in 1791 reads as follows: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." This was a great step forward in the field of religion. It meant, of course, the definite and formal separation of church and state. But this constitutional amendment had been antedated in our country by a number of acts upholding the principle of religious liberty.

In the Virginia Convention of 1766, which was framing the Constitution of that future state, James Madison introduced a resolution on the subject. The resolution was not adopted by the Convention in its original form, but modified and strengthened to read as follows:

"That religion, or the duty we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men are equally entitled to the free exercise of religion according to the dictates of conscience, and that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Christian forbearance, love and charity towards each other."

Virginia among all our states (it must never be forgotten) was the first to incorporate this principle in its constitution; it is among the states not only the mother of Presidents but of religious freedom.

* * *

In the New York Convention, under the leadership of Gouverneur Morris and Chancellor Livingstone a resolution was adopted stating: "that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever hereafter be allowed within this state to all mankind."

We must not omit from mention the famous "Statute for Establishing Religious Freedom," drafted by Thomas Jefferson in 1779 and adopted in 1785, in considerable measure through James Madison's efforts. This act of Jefferson's was in his eyes of such transcendent importance, that, you will recall, he left the following to serve as his epitaph: "Author of the Declaration of Independence, of the Statute of Virginia for Religious Liberty and Father of the University of Virginia."

And let us not forget Washington's statement: "No man's sentiments are more opposed to any kind of restraint upon religious principles than mine are."

Benjamin Franklin in 1788 joined David Rittenhouse and Thomas McKean in contributing toward the building of a synagogue on which his Jewish fellow-citizens were engaged; this had been matched some seventy-seven years earlier by the gift toward the erection of a steeple on Trinity Church, New York, made by a group of Jews, headed by their rabbi.

Alexander Hamilton had proposed that the Federal Constitution contain a clause reading: "nor shall any religious sect or denomination or religious test for any office or place be ever established by law."

* * *

Such were the founders of our nation, such the doctrine on which this government was based.

Democracy is the form of government which gives man fullest opportunity for expression, freedom for growth and development. Beware of those who seek to divert us from the road of democracy, whether it be to the right or to the left. The freedom won with so much toil, so much effort and defended against many an attack, it is for us to safeguard anew. And just as true democracy protects freedom of conscience, so does freedom of conscience in turn defend democracy.

Recall the spirit with which this government of ours came into being, the spirit which is truly American in character. Whatever sets religious differences as divisive in character, is hostile to the democratic ideal. Whatever stands for complete freedom in matters of religion, as of speech and press, stands for democracy. Freedom and democracy are linked in indissoluble bonds; whatever safeguards the one, protects the other.

Those who are faithful to the principle of religious liberty are supporting and defending a fundamental tenet of our nation; they are indeed doing unto others as they would have others do unto them. They are recognizing that in each religion there lie the noblest principles and that our national life would be vastly better if encouragement were but given to each to live up to the teachings of his religion.

And this is indeed in fullest harmony with the spirit of our nation. Prejudice and all the black brood that attend her, spring first and foremost from a failure to know those of another creed, another blood, and a failure to understand them.

There are many blessings for which we as individuals and as a nation might well give thanks. I have preferred to select that blessing which is greater than business profit, greater than an abundance of harvest, greater than health, greater than success, yes greater than life itself—freedom for the human spirit, liberty to worship God as each may choose, free from force or compulsion, free from persecution or bloodshed. For this greatest of all blessings we offer up the thanks of our grateful hearts and pray that strength may be given all those who suffer, aid may be brought to all those who are persecuted, and the light of religious freedom be shed over all this earth.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Vox Populi and Vox Dei

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The things most needed to make a better democracy, not in America only, but throughout the world, are:

1. Better, saner reporting of all the news that should be printed;
2. Better education of the masses;
3. More cultivation of the home and family life;
4. More general public-spirited participation in affairs of the community, village, city, state, and nation;
5. Fairer distribution of the fruits of labor, and a better balance in the rewards of toil, for workers on farms, in factories, and in other occupations;
6. Equal justice for all;
7. Higher moral standards, and a broader spirit of tolerance between individuals and nations, a truer brotherhood of man;
8. Deeper recognition of the Fatherhood of God, Good; of an all-wise and beneficent creator and Ruler;
9. Development in the individual of a stronger sense of the reality and importance of the spiritual life;

Then only will the voice of the people be "the voice of God."

STANFORD E. MOSES
(Captain, U. S. Navy, Retired)
Berkeley, Calif.

"What Is Best for All?"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

What is most needed to make a better democracy can be expressed in two words—individual alertness. In the ideal democracy, the interests of the individual should center, not on his own advancement and comfort, but on that of the community: for he should see that the former is a corollary of the latter. In the modern democracy, the average citizen pays little or no attention to the needs of his fellow-citizen, though he is awake enough to anything which will be to his own advantage. The care of the community is left in the hands of the few who make a career of politics. In a democracy where this is the case, the unthinking electorate can be too easily misled or blinded. The remedy is that every individual should ask himself, "what would be best for all?" not, "what would be best for me?"

Glasgow W. GORDON GRAHAM

Self-Government First

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The ideal of a true democracy is the maximum of good universally. This ideal resolves itself into the greatest individual liberty with the least suppression, and the maximum observance of law with the minimum of restrictive legislation. All true democracy has this high objective, which can only be attained when each individual has learned more of the meaning of true self-government.

With the achievement of proper self-government the observance of law and order becomes second nature, suppression is no longer necessary, and the need for restrictive legislation diminishes.

Whatever tends toward repression of the individual right of self-government, liberty of thought, and freedom to act rightly, is opposed to the perfect pattern of true democracy. CHARLES GREEN
London

Handmaiden of Christianity

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The dictionary definition of democracy is "A government by the people." From this it would seem very obvious that to have a better democracy, we must have a better people. To have better people, there must be a general spiritual awakening of every individual consciousness.

Each individual must begin to pray, that is, begin to desire to be better and live in a better environment.

Thomas Mann emphasizes this same thought when he says, "Democracy is nothing but a political name for the ideals which Christianity brought into the world as religion. These ideals are threatened today, and they can be saved only through the influence which Christianity can alone give."

Big Fork, Mont. MRS. O. S. BARTLETT

Feeding the Main Streams

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we wish to keep democracy we shall have to feed its main streams with the little rills of "democracy in the small." In past decades town meetings and frontier settlements developed statesmen to carry on the larger units, but today urban influence looms large and cities must be taught the practices of good government.

Schools, colleges, homes, churches, labor unions, and other local organizations must give this practice. Civic information is not enough; racketeers do not lack that. Executive functions are not enough; dictatorships often give that. Legislation is required: discussing and deciding in general meeting what shall be the policies, customs, and activities of the group. Delegating major questions to a central board characterizes a republic, not a "pure democracy."

Intelligent participation in those official relationships which effectuate our democracy will constitute the small rills flowing steadily into the larger streams of city, state, nation, and world.

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER

Five Requirements

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Enlightened public conscience, enabling one to understand civil government through historical background, from ancient to present time; to be stressed in the public schools.

Tolerance in all contacts, giving proper respect for the opinions of less informed, and a willingness to assist in the bringing of all to a higher perfection of citizenship.

Frugality: pay as you go. A rigid disposition economically, to deal justly at all times and avoid taking debt responsibilities beyond capacity to manage.

Honesty of purpose in all financial and civic affairs, including jury service and any other public trust, great or small.

Spiritual vision in all undertakings, holding fast to high standards in daily living and exercising a rugged faith in the eternal order, without which there could be no democracy.

Asheville, N. C. O. P. BONDESSON